The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,208.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	a.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
including postage	„	38	0
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including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

		Rs.	a.
Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLAY—December 17th, at Beau Regard, St. Lawrence's Valley, Jersey, the wife of Thomas Blay, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "BARODA," 1,874 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Haselwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, 30th January at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. of 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-changing Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........ 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. Saunders, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varaval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. Molison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class........ £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class........ „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

SHIP "FEZ BABANEE," FROM SINGAPORE.—NOTICE.—The owners of the undermentioned GOODS are hereby informed, that if they do not come forward and produce Bill of Lading, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods by 10 o'clock TO-DAY, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Marks.	Packages.	Description.	Shippers.	Consigners.
K T W 5	210	Railway Sleepers,	Patterson Sims	Order.
W	103	Teak Rafters	do.	do.
WW	177	do.	do.	do.
„	63	do.	do.	do.

JAS. LOUTHER, Master.

Bombay Harbour, 26th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle*.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, Lyons, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Lyons will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Ellen Stuart*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Mary Stenhouse*, Woodmass, Master, from London, are requested to send orders for delivery, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents of ship *Mary Stenhouse*.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of Mr. PONSONBY KELLY ADAIR, late Medical Superintendent in this Department, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay.

H. IZAAK WALTON, Director,
Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph.

Kurrachee, 19th January 1866.

TO COFFEE, TEA, AND CHINCHONA PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman of 18 years' experience in the management of Coffee Estates, and with a knowledge of general business, is desirous to meet with an ENGAGEMENT: understands Land Surveying, &c., Road-making, Designing, and Erecting of Buildings and Machinery, and is a good Accountant. Has first-class Testimonials. Address "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, in the name of GISBORNE, BLISHER, and BUCHANAN, as Contractors, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on in the name of BLISHER and BUCHANAN.

E. S. GISBORNE, C. E.
W. BLISHER.
D. T. BUCHANAN.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c, at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES TWEEDIE in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

REFERRING to the above Notice we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. GUSTAVUS THOMSEN a PARTNER in our Firm, the business of which will hereafter be carried on under the style of MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT CAMPBELL, Agent.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમ્બે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—INTEREST 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) and *secured by the Mortgage of Property valued at upwards of 60 per cent. over the amount of Loan.*

1st. The Financial Association of India and China (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for Certificates to a limited extent in the above Loan, similar to those issued for The Land Mortgage Loan.

2nd. Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards (in multiples of Rs. 500) will be received, and Certificates for the same will be issued to each Subscriber, which will be transferable by assignment endorsed, and registered at the Office of the Association.

3rd. The Loan will be repayable at the expiry of 6 months from the date of the Certificates, and will bear interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

4. Mortgages already made to the Association of real property (consisting of Land, Houses, &c. in the Fort and Island of Bombay) and falling due at various dates in 1866 and 1867, the property being estimated by the Company's Valuators at the value of at least 60 per cent. above the amount of the loan, will be transferred to Trustees in Security for the repayment of the Loan.

5th. In addition to the Security of the above Mortgages, payment of Principal and Interest will be guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) of which the

Paid up Capital amounts to......... Rs. 60,30,000
Unpaid up .... „ 180,00,000

6. Preference of Allotment in the distribution of Certificates will be given according to priority of application, and it is expected that the Certificates will within a few days be ready for delivery.

7. Further particulars may be learned on application to the Officiating Manager, Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

23rd January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.
In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

NOTICE.—ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Liquidator in the room of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., who cannot accept the appointment.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. William Felton Peel, in the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that Mr. William Christian has been admitted a Partner therein.

PEEL, CASSELS and Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE (Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co.) has this day CEASED, and business in future will be conducted solely by Mr. BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE.

All persons having claims against the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Byramjee Muncherjee, or owing any monies to them or to the Firm in reference to the said partnership, should make the same known to the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE without any further delay, and the said Byramjee Muncherjee will therefore after this date not be responsible for debts contracted by the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee in the name of the late existing Firm.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, DUBASH.

Bombay, 6 Bak, House Lane, 20th Jan. 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. Charles Maybury begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle Forest and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be give, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road) comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 150 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to his property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co, or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servant's offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good rowing BOAT, 25 feet long, with Mast, Sails, Oars, &c., complete. Teak built preferred. Apply to

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of Mr. C. Leggett, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street,

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c, apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a very airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. Mavrogardato. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

26th January 1866.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major Chitty's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate entry) the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran, (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are, their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amorose (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows: —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do.	do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs.	27	„
„ „ 2 „	pts.		14	„
Old Tom		Rs.	20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	50
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R. Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a large assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, *Table Napkins*, *Bathing* and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
On View.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. Simmons of Mr. H. Barrand's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

OWING to the expected arrival of "the prince of speculators," and the telegraphic news of the specie to be brought by the Southampton steamer of upwards of 90 lacs, the market assumed a better tone this day. Back Bays advanced from 6,100 to 6,300 premium; New Elphinstones advanced from 205 to 240, and close at 230 premium; Commercial Bank shares rose from 15½ to 19 premium; Mazagons close at 1,625; Freres 925; United Victorias 2,675 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 55 premium; Asiatic (new and old) 43 premium; Old Financials 2 per cent. discount. Market active, considerable business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s 2½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight	99¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight	98½
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	96¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do.	210

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	6,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co ...	170 pm.
1,080,000	1,00·	100		New Do	230 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	925 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,625 per share.
....	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning ...	260 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,675 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88¼
" Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 90
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	
" " " " " 1842-43	" 87
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 1 p ct p.
Five and a half per cent	" 106¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolus ...	" 290
Mexican Dollars ...	" 220
German Crowns ...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	" 223
Bar Silver ...	" 106¼
Gold Leaf ...	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ...	Rs. 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa ...	" 430 to 435
Surat and Broach ...	" 400 to 405
Porebunder...	" 300 to 310
Veeraval ...	" 300 to 340
Khandeish ...	" 281 to 300
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	" 465 to 470
Dholleras (April and May)...	" 450 to 455
Oomrawattee (March and April)...	" 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready) ...	" 430 to 435
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	" 480 to 485

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Atkinson, Staff Surgeon R., Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Kennedy, Lieutenant G. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

Hamilton, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

Stevenson, Captain R., 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Belgaum.

Wilson, Captain A. R., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Stock, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, to Mhow.

Fettes, Assistant Surgeon C. W., on sick leave, to Europe.

Kennedy, Lieutenant G. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Rangoon.

Hamilton, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Rangoon.

Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Gaye, Lieutenant Colonel D., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Chambers, Lieutenant 5th Regiment, N. I., on sick certificate, to England.

Stevenson, Captain 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

Morrison, Lieutenant F., 1st Royals, to join, to Kamptee.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to alter the designation of the Political Assistant for Western Malwa to that of "Political Agent."

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Osborn, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Burdwan.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgeon Major George Saunders, of the Medical Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Surgeon Major H. M. Macpherson Fel. U. C., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Sim, of the Royal Engineers, Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Major John James Home, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces, for 20 months.

Lieutenant Henry William Garnault, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department of Public Works, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for 20 months under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of the Quarter Master General:—

Captain E. T. Sadler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is permanently appointed to that situation, vice Captain D. W. Martin, who vacates the appointment, having exceeded the prescribed period of sick leave to Europe.

With reference to Government General Order No. 251 of the 14th July 1849, prescribing the rates of Table Money of Officers on board river steamers, it is hereby notified that Commandants, Seconds in Command, and Medical Officers of above five years' service in medical charge, will be classed as "Field and Staff Officers;" other Officers drawing Staff salary, as "Captains, Adjutants, and Quarter Masters;" and Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons not drawing Staff salary, as "Subalterns."

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Captains B. W. Ryall, and E. Dandridge, 14th January 1866.

With the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel H. E. Longden, C. B., to be Adjutant General in India, with effect from the 17th instant.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd January 1866.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank in India to the following Officers of the British Service, under the provisions of para. 70 of the Secretary of State's despatch published in Government General Orders, No. 632, dated 4th August 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

3rd Dragoon Guards—to be Captain.

Lieutenant W. Blenkinsop, dated 23rd Decr. 1865.

Royal (late Bombay) Artillery—to be Majors.

Captains C. J. Barton, G. B. Mellersh, and T. B. Gibbard, dated 12th December 1865.

Captains P. D. Marett, W. H. Saulez, A. Blunt, R. C. Battiscombe, A. A. Bayly, J. R. Henderson, and E. S. Beamish, dated 13th December.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
27	Bombay	Miller	Aden, Dec. 19.
28	Morning Star	Loirel	Mauritius, Dec. 22.
	Northam (s)	Dundas	Suez, Jan. 13.
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, Jan. 25.
	Mahraj (s)	Thompson	Cutch, Jan. 26.

DEPARTURES.

JAN			
27	Faize Allum	Stafford	Persian Gulf.
	Zambia	Malam	Liverpool.
	Windsor Castle	Pryce	London via Kurrachee.
	Formosa (s)	Towlin	Hongkong.
	John Bright (s)	Betham	Hongkong.
	General Havelock (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
28	Lady Nyassa (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Manchester (s)	McLochlon	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *General Outram.*—W. Fraser, Esq., Lieutenant Hamilton, Lieutenant Kennedy, and F. R. Kendall, Esq.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Marquard Family*, F. L. Kolback, bound to Bushire.

Ship *British Nation*, H. D. Dowe, bound to Liverpool.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, W. MacCulloch, bound to Aden and Suez.

S. S. *Kurrachee*, A. Cottier, bound to Kurrachee.

S. S. *Taptee*, Drewitz, bound to Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

S. S. *Melbourne*, for Aden and Suez.

Ship *Nowanuggur*, for Kurrachee.

Ship *Renown*, for London.

FREIGHTS.

THE tightness of the money market and the unsatisfactory advices from home regarding Cotton, have caused a pause in the demand for tonnage during the past fortnight, and rates if there is any change to notice are slightly easier. For *Liverpool*, going ships have obtained £2-0-0 to £2-2-6 and iron ships £2-5-0, consignees have held tonnage firmly and one or two commencing ships obtained £2-0-0 per ton. For March loading £2-5-0 has been done. Seeds have been shipped at 10s per ton, for *London*. But little cargo has been offering, the *Edwin Fox*, 838 tons, obtained troops at £29 for healthy men and £38 for invalids and engaged Seeds for stiffening at £1-5 and measurement at £2-0-0. The *Renown*, 1,243 tons, also gets troops at 280 per head. For *Havre* the *City of Manchester*, 699 tons, and *Adolf Fredholm*, 450 tons, have engaged full cargoes Cotton at £2-17-6 to £3-0-0 per ton.

Current quotations are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £2 5s. 0 per ton.
For London	Seeds	£0 10 0 to £0 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 2s 6d.
	Seeds	£1 5 0 to £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17 6 to £3 0s. 6d.
Clyde	Nothing doing	
Hull		
China		

—*Bombay Saturday Review, January 27.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P. C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "ORISSA," 400 Tons, 80 H. P., J. BALLANTINE, Commander, as above, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WE beg to inform the public that MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and MR. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—The undersigned has received PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, best quality, in various shapes, in Boxes of 250 Cheroots each. Also TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Monmouthshire*, Captain IRVINE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain IRVINE at the expense and risk of the concerned.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Agents Ship *Monmouthshire*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1866.

BROUGHAM, HORSE, AND HARNESS.—FOR SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant at 2 P. M., at the Rooms of the undersigned:—

A light Circular BROUGHAM in good condition, together with a Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 high, about four years old, and a set of nearly New Harness.

Riding Horses.

A flea bitten grey riding Horse, high caste, about 14-3 high, very strong, quiet, and willing—a capital charger.

A ditto ditto iron grey. Has been used by a lady.

CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICE.—ROAD METAL.—TENDERS for 50,000 Tons of ROAD METAL will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock (noon) on the 5th of February, 1866.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Executive Engineer, Apollo House Fort.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that after the 10th day of February they will discontinue carrying at through rates to and from the following Stations, viz.:—

Ahmedabad,
Neriad,
Broach,
Baroda,
Surat,

until after the completion of special arrangements now under consideration with the Railway Company.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices, 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

WITH reference to the Notice published in the *Gazette* about the dissolution of Partnership in the Firm of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co, I the undersigned hereby notify that the notice is entirely false and the partnership is still in existence, and the firm is still going on by the name of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., and will continue until further notice, and the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE is not the only person to whom all persons should make known their claims as well as any money or moneys due to the said firm; and after this notice any person or persons whosoever doing the same will do so at his or their risk and responsibility.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, Doobosh,
Still a partner in the firm.

Bombay, 27th January 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY the 20th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Meeting will afterwards be made special, for the purpose of considering the desirability of altering Clause 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 30th January 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 2,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, for the conveyance of Invalids, Time-expired, and a portion of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, the strength of which is noted in the margin. The number of Adults for whom Tonnage is called for, comprize all the Invalids that will be sent in this Transport, the remainder being made up of Women, Children and Men in health, 2 Invalids being the equivalent of three Adults.

340 Adults.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 15th February next to sail for Plymouth for orders and to embark her Troops in Bombay.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

CALENDAR—JAN.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon,	Wednesday	31st 1h. 20m. A.M.
Last Quarter,	Thursday	8th 0h. 3m. A.M.
New Moon,	Thursday	15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter,	Thursday	22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	29	Twilight ends at 6-29 P.M.	6 36	5 50	10 0	10 23	30th Jan. 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 56s.
Tues.	30	Charles I. beheaded.	6 36	5 51	10 45	11 6	
Wed.	31	Full Moon at 1-20 A.M.	6 36	5 51	11 25	11 44	
Thurs.	1	Day breaks at 5-57 A.M.	6 36	5 52	...	0 3	
Fri.	2	Venus rises at 6-17 A.M.	6 35	5 53	0 20	0 37	
Sat.	3	Mars in Aphelion at 0.23 A. M.	6 35	5 53	0 54	1 10	
Sun.	4	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 35	5 54	[illegible]	1 42	

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 24
AGRA	Jan. 20	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 22	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 23
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 22	MEERUT	Jan. 19
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 14
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 20
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 20	PUNJAUB	Jan. 20
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1866.

THE treaty made with the Bhootanese at the close of last year, is discussed in the London papers later in December, and appears to have been the subject of more attention in England than negociations in this country generally receive, and the *Standard* of the 20th of December makes it the topic of some strong remarks in a leading article. It must be premised that the *Standard* has for some reason or another violent antipathy to Sir John Lawrence, and this feeling disposes it to animadvert more sharply than would otherwise seem necessary upon any act of the Viceroy which can be made the ground of accusation against him. In the present instance it does not hesitate to declare that the popular utterance by pen and tongue, points to the general conclusion that the Governor General ought to be recalled for his share in sanctioning this treaty; and although it is quite aware of the probability that Sir John acted under the coercion of strict orders from home, it still does not admit that this is any excuse for his error, or rather it constitutes his error, maintaining that "such facility to yield and to obey is incompatible with the position of the Viceroy of India, and that all confidence is at an end." After a detailed examination of the terms of the treaty, pointing out that the conclusion of a treaty at all with the Deb Raja while Tongso Penlow held out, is contrary to the declaration made by the Viceroy before the war, that he would give no terms unless the Raja could give substantial guarantees for their observance by the chiefs and people—the pompous assurance of "perpetual peace between the two nations"—the auxiliary part taken by the British Government in the proposed reduction of Tongso Penlow—the mistake made in accepting the "cession" of the Dooars of which we already had possession—the greater mistake made in paying money to the Bhootanese, which will be regarded in India in the light of a tribute—and the very surly and supercilious description of "apology" which the British Envoys were content to accept from those of Bhootan, whose behaviour so disgusted most of the British officers that they refused to be present at the negociations. The *Standard* proceeds thus:—"The most shameful clause of all remains to be noticed. The first payment of money by the British Government is to be made on the surrender of the Armstrong guns by the Tongso Penlow. That is to say—and if we do not say it there is not a native in India but will—the guns which we lost in battle and cannot recapture by arms we are to pay for in cash; thus acknowledging the superiority of the enemy by as marked and forcible an illustration as could well have been devised. It is bad enough to take the position of an inferior power by paying for the Dooars, and to have our pecuniary concession regarded as a species of black mail—a kind of impost common in India and well understood by the natives—but to introduce the commercial element into so delicate a matter as the restoration of guns is downright madness. There is not a bazaar between Cabul and Cape Comorin where the double transaction will not be discussed as a sign of our declining power, and everywhere will it breed coldness in our allies and confidence in our enemies. In Central Asia particularly, where Russia is bidding against us in so thoroughly legitimate a manner as to disarm active interference, we need every aid that moral force can supply. But what moral force we are likely to command, either there or elsewhere, would be difficult to say in the face of what has been emphatically termed 'the greatest disgrace we have ever received in Asia.' Nor is the description overdrawn. Defeat and disaster we have borne before now; but never have our enemies in India been able to say that we did not vindicate our character and come off conquerors in the end. Never before have we lain under the imputation of accepting defeat and paying our way out of a difficulty, and the treaty with Bhootan will be looked upon by the mass of the people in no other light."

How far we can accept the statement of the *Standard* that the indignation at this treaty expressed in the public press is nothing to the reprobation which it receives in private circles, we have no means of judging. We imagine as we said just now that the writer's view of the subject is in some degree biassed by his anxiety to get up a case against Sir John Lawrence. As a rule we are inclined to think that the public at home are not wont to express very strong sentiments, or entertain very decided views, upon what passes in India, simply because they are sensible that they really are not in possession of the information necessary to enable them to judge—information which despatches and reports can never fully convey, and which can only be thoroughly obtained by personal residence in the country and actual acquaintance with the circumstances of the case. This we believe to be the prevalent feeling in England regarding India—a feeling which leads the public to repose confidence in those to whom they commit the direction of Indian affairs, and if they do not understand the country they are sent to govern, at any rate no one can be expected who has never been there. We have not the least expectation that Sir John Lawrence will be recalled for making this Bhootan treaty, or that any one will seriously propose it; but at the same time it is undeniable that there is very much in the convention made with the Bhootanese which, unavoidable as we believe it was, must necessarily be very unpalatable to the public at home. The stipulation to pay an increased annual sum of money in cash to the Deb Raja is particularly unfortunate, because it is quite certain that the mountaineers will regard it, or *pretend to* regard it, as a symbol of submission on our part, somewhat on the same principle that the Nawab of Bengal is informed by his ministers on receipt of every payment of his pension from Calcutta, that "Bengal has sent in her tribute;" while at the same time, the sum to be paid to these Bhootanese being very insignificant in itself, one would think that an arrangement so objectionable in form might easily have been avoided, and some other kind of accommodation substituted for it. On the whole we do not suppose that the treaty itself is any worse than many similar ones concluded between our Government and various native States in India, during the last century and the early part of the present. We gain an accession of territory, and engagements to assist native princes against refractory chiefs both with men and money are not very unusual or very unreasonable. The difference is that the position of the British power is very much changed since the year 1818, and while before that date there were several independent governments in the Peninsula with which the Company could negociate on equal terms, we have, since the fall of the Mahrattas, stood alone on a pinnacle of unapproachable supremacy, and are expected to negociate, if we condescend to do so at all, very much *de haut en bas*, and in somewhat the same style in which the Emperor of Russia would treat with a Tartar tribe, or the Pasha of Egypt with a band of Bedouins. Some people might even maintain that even if we are beaten as in fighting with mountaineers in their own hills as we are exceedingly liable to be, we ought not to acknowledge it from regard to the prestige of our position. But there is another side to this argument, and we might urge with perhaps more reason that the higher our political power stands the better we can afford to treat the insignificant tribes around us with moderation and can tolerate the language of equality where all the world knows that equality does not exist.

The mistakes made in these Bhootan matters are after all a legacy left us by Lord Elgin's ineradicable love of diplomacy. Accustomed to negociations all his life he could not conceive cases in which they were inapplicable, and hence the insane mission of Mr. Eden and the disagreeable—we mean on a small scale disastrous—consequences to which it has led. The proper course to pursue, in order to meet the aggressions of these savage mountaineers, would have been unceremoniously to take possession of the Dooars, and let the enemy begin to negociate if they liked. The annexed territory should have been promptly surrounded by a chain of small forts armed with a few good guns, and capable of being defended by a small number of men; in such a case native artillerymen might safely be employed, even without English officers during the unhealthy season of the year. At all events it was most important, and this we hope, our Government will be wise enough to know another time that if our adversary is so very much the inferior and so destitute of regular government as the Bhootanese, measures should be so arranged that the first proposal of negociation should come from him and not from us.

THE following is an extract from a private letter from Bellary:—

> "We marched in yesterday morning early, and are now encamped near the 21st Fusiliers' lines, which regiment we relieve. Most of us are heartily glad that the tedious, uninteresting march is over. We don't look well after it at all, the midnight marching being anything but conducive to health. We had all more or less thought that we should be agreeably surprised at the appearance of Bellary, and that it was not really such a wretched hole as it had been described to us. But we were all most disagreeably disappointed, for a more dismal, and deucedly hot place you can scarcely imagine. Every where you look, nothing but extensive, dreary-looking plots meet your eye. Even for this time of the year, the sun after 8 A. M. is scorching. The bungalows are wretched, filthy barns; the people a dull, disagreeable lot; the water bad, and everything exorbitantly dear. I don't exaggerate a bit, I assure you. The only consolation we have is that our mess-house is really a splendid one, and most comfortably fitted-up. The 21st made it the swell place it is. My bungalow is like the rest of them—a tumble-down sort of building, with no ceiling, and crammed with rats, bugs, ticks, and fleas. * * * Two of the best years in a youngster's life are miserably spent here, and to years of this misery we are doomed, I believe, unless something extraordinary turns up to call us away."

And such is the station to which a British regiment, the 76th, barely twenty months in the country, has been sent. We can hardly lay the blame on Sir Gaspard le Marchant, for he has only just been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and can know nothing of Bellary or any other station; but the Governor and his military advisers ought to have known better than to sanction the sending of a newly-arrived body of Europeans to the worst station in the Madras presidency, where, for want of amusement, from the bad climate, and from social isolation and other personal discomforts, they are likely to suffer both in health and morals, as the 21st Fusiliers, whom they have relieved, seem to have done—having, during their two years' stay, had to withstand the ravages of the cholera twice! We do hope that something extraordinary will turn up to call the 76th away from Bellary before half of them are in their graves. Of course, the necessities of the State must be taken into consideration: if not the 76th, some other corps must hold the station. But what we contend for is, that, a regiment just newly landed in India, ought to be cantoned in the most healthy, and otherwise most desirable locality, for, at least, the first four or five years of its Indian service. Being then somewhat acclimatized, it may be allowed to take its turn of the bad stations, with less risk of having its numbers reduced by death and disease. But cannot the Government, acting upon the principle of centralization propounded by Sir Hugh Rose while Commander-in-Chief in India, abandon such military cantonments as Bellary for Europeans?

We cannot say what political necessity there is for keeping European troops there, but should think that, with European troops at Bangalore and other places, not many marches from Bellary, Bellary might be safely left to the protection of a native regiment, and likewise abandoned as a civil station and treasure depot. It is this latter, we presume, more than anything else, which necessitates the presence of a British regiment there. It would be worth the while of the Government to enquire, if the revenues of the district cannot, as periodically collected, be almost as conveniently paid into the treasury at some station nearest to Bellary. If this could be done, the necessity for a European regiment at Bellary would no longer exist, and the State would be spared the loss from death and disease of, at least, a quarter of a European regiment per annum.

Then as to this night-marching. Where is the necessity of rousing up the men in the middle of the night, and at the hour of their soundest rest, to accomplish a journey of ten miles or so? It would not be too hot for them in December or January, to get to the encamping ground at 8 o'clock; and this they could easily do if they commenced their march at five in the morning—the first bugle sounding at three. Barely three hours' sleep—from nine to twelve at night for more than a month continuously, added to the fatigue of the journey, cannot but be injurious to the health; whilst marching in the cold and dark must be anything but agreeable to the men and officers. The present is not the first complaint we have heard on the subject. We are not aware if there are any definite marching rules in existence for the guidance of commanding officers; but if there are not, we think the Supreme Government or the Commander-in-Chief in India, should see to providing them without delay, and they should be such as to be uniformly applicable to the three Presidencies. Midnight marching should not be allowed, nor should British regiments be marched from one station to another, earlier than November or later than February.

THE *Pioneer*:—Benares will very shortly cease to be the Head Quarters of a Division. The Major-General Commanding at that Station will be transferred with his Staff to Allahabad, and the Allahabad Brigadier will move to Benares.

The present allotment of Stations in the Oude, Benares and Presidency Divisions will be changed, so as to equalize the amount of work of the three General Officers Commanding them.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from the Bhootan Frontier, that Tongsoo Penlow, after 37 days' absence, has again made his appearance in his capital, and has, as usual, employed himself in fortifying his various stockades and frontier villages.

THE same:—It has at last been decided that Landour is to be given up as soon as a new convalescent depot can be established at Pakree, at which place also will be located the regiment of British Infantry, which it had been previously determined to place in the Hills near Mussourie.

THE same:—The Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has given permission to the Ven'ble Archdeacon Pratt, M. A., to continue on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, after the period of twenty-five years, the ordinary term of service under the new Ecclesiastical rules. Chaplains are allowed to remain on the effective list for this period after which they must retire on the pension to which they may be entitled.

THE same:—We alluded, some time ago, to a revision effected in the establishments of the Judicial Offices at Madras. We now hear that the Governor General has approved of the proposition of the local Government to revise the establishments of the Revenue Ministerial offices throughout the Presidency at an additional expenditure of about Rs. 4,000 a month.

THE *Patrie* gives the subjoined account of the sums which the occupation of Rome has cost France to the present time:—

"In 1849, a small army of three divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry was formed about the middle of June to retake the Eternal City. Those troops called the Mediterranean expeditionary corps, cost France, for the latter months of that year, a sum of eight millions of francs, being the difference in expense between a peace and war footing. A large portion of that army of from 30,000 to 35,000 men having returned to France after the capture of Rome, and a corps of occupation having been left in the Pontifical States, the outlay decreased, and was for the year 1850 only four millions and a half. In 1851, it was but three millions; the expense was the same in 1852; and fell to 2,400,000fr. in 1853 and 1854. During the Russian war, the Roman army of occupation having become a simple division of three brigades—as the effective of the troops had been reduced in order to increase the army in the Crimea—the cost to France was only 1,600,000 fr. in 1855, and 1,400,000 fr. in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. During those five years the division of occupation commanded by General Count de Goyon, had been reduced to a brigade of three regiments. In 1861, the conflict between the Italian army and that of the King of Naples, the expedition of Garibaldi in Sicily, and the danger which menaced the independence of the Pope's temporal power, forced France to increase considerably the army of occupation at Rome. General de Goyon then had under his orders two strong divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. That increase raised the expenses to 9,500,000 fr. for 1864. In 1862 it was possible to limit in some measure that enormous cost by reducing the staffs and the effective of the troops, without, however changing the composition of the corps d'armee. The outlay then fell to 6,800,000fr., and in 1863 to three millions, as the corps of occupation confided to General Count de Montebello was reduced to a single division of three brigades. The outlay remained at almost the same sum of three millions in 1864, and again fell in 1865 to 2,600,000fr. Thus France has expended in Rome, for the army, corps or division charged with the seige or the occupation, a general total of 59,600,000fr., which sum has been borne by the French War Budget between the year 1849 and the present time.

HOSTILITIES AT ADEN.

WE learn that the Field Force which left Aden on the 22nd December, under the command of Colonel Woollcombe, C. B., with Colonel Merewether, C. B., as Political Officer, returned to the garrison on the 9th January, after a most successful expedition against the enemy, comprising the Foodlee tribe of Arabs, and other mercenaries, about 1,200 strong, who had cut off the supplies to Aden, and were marauding in the immediate neighbourhood. The loss inflicted on the enemy has been severe, upwards of 150 of them having been killed and wounded in action, besides losing all their plunder, which had been accumulated, their standing camp, seven pieces of cannon, and no less than ten forts, and fortified villages burnt and destroyed by the British troops. The chiefs of the tribe have tendered their submission to Colonel Merewether, and it is to be hoped, that these predatory Arabs have received a lesson that will not require repetition.

The casualities in the British Force from first to last have been slight—1 private of 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. killed, and about 10 non-commissioned officers and men of Artillery, 109th, and Grenadiers, wounded. Two officers were injured at the blowing up of the enemy's forts at Alkhoor, close to the Hills, Captain Jacob of the Engineers, and Captain Hardy of the Artillery; the former seriously, but doing well. General Raines joined and assumed command of the force after the first successful skirmish with the enemy at Birjaid on the 22nd December, and both he and the Political Resident have issued complimentary orders regarding the good behaviour and steady soldierlike bearing of all ranks composing the force.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, 26TH JANUARY.

The Marajah of Gwalior has arrived.

The concessions to the Salt Lake Company published. Terms indefinite.

A Deputy Commissioner for Broach sanctioned on a salary of one thousand rupees.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

(VIA GALLE.)

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 15TH DEC.

Per steamer *Jeddo*:—

OPIUM—	
Market dull.	
Malwa	dlrs. 820 per chest.
Patna	" 638 "
Benares	" 627 "
EXCHANGE—On London—	
Bank Bill	4s. 6¾d.
Private Bills	4s. 7¼d.
On Bombay	Rs. 217½.
On Calcutta	Rs. 218½.

Exchange on India, tendency downwards.

Rice has advanced this morning: central, best, white, 3 dlrs. 10 cents.

Bengal cargo 2 dlrs. 80 cents per picul.

Steamers arrived from Calcutta—*Reiver* on 5th, *Thunder* on 9th, and *Asia* on 13th instant.

Mail steamer expected with Bombay advices to the 14th December has *not* arrived yet.

SHANGHAI, 8TH JAN.

OPIUM—	
Malwa	taels 646 per chest.
Patna	" 456 "
EXCHANGE—On London—	
Bank Bills	6s. 2¾d.
Private	6s. 3½d.
On India	Rs. 298.

MADRAS, 27th Jan.

Mail steamer *Bengal* sailed for Galle.

KURRACHEE, 27th Jan.

Steamer *Comorin* left for Bombay.

NEGAPATAM, 28th Jan.

Steamer *Cheduba* sailed for Madras.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

THE new year has come in with wild weather but tame politics. Christmas is, of course, not fertile in Cabinet meetings, and there have been none for some time. The next is to be held on Tuesday, the 9th January, when, according to reports, probably proceeding from Sir Charles Wood's residence at Doncaster, that right honourable baronet will be present for the first time since his accident. Whether he is really well enough to resume his duties in governing you, I cannot say. He has been very anxious throughout his illness to put the best face on the matter, and certainly is not a man to give in, unless he finds the effort to resume work likely to threaten his life. On his power or inability to resume his duties, depends in some measure the power of the Government to give a new face to the Ministry. With both the Indian Secretaryship and the Duchy of Lancester at their disposal, there might be something of novelty about the new administration; but at present the *rifacimento* extends only to the subordinate offices. The rumour has been pretty continuous for the last fortnight, that Mr. Bright will be taken into the Cabinet, and a reform bill, such as he could approve, introduced. But I confess I attach very little weight to their measures, for the plain reason that nothing *can* be known about the reform bill, the government not having made up its own mind yet, so that there is absolutely nothing but *a priori* conjecture to guide us. From next week onwards, the Cabinet Councils will, no doubt, be thick and important, and then even rumour may have some value. At present as rumour has no trustworthy source, it is naturally manufactured to order from untrustworthy sources, and only proves that the London clubs cannot exist without political gossip. The Jamaica commission has now gone out, and consists of three good men, all it is said, certainly two of them, *conservatives*, but all men who are, I imagine, quite trustworthy, likely to get all the information they can, and to form an honest judgment on it. The Recorder of London, Mr. Russel Gurney, is a man of the greatest humanity and also ability, and his selection has given great satisfaction. It was funny, however, to notice that the Lord Mayor of London regarded the Recorder as a sort of private possession, and read that gentleman a long lecture for presuming to negotiate at all with the Government without consulting his own higher nature, viz. the Lord Mayor. There is something particularly selfish and jealous about municipal institutions. The London corporation are really much pleased at the selection of their Recorder as the best man for such a task, but the Lord Mayor could not endure that the Government should ask Mr. Gurney first, whether he would go, instead of first asking him (the Lord Mayor) whether Mr. Gurney *might* go. It was like asking a superior slave, (instead of his owner), whether he was *willing to be borrowed* for a job of first rate work,—a question which any slave-owner of proper dignity would resent. Mr. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds, is the third on the commission, so that it consists of a (conservative) Colonial Governor, Sir H. Storks, and two conservative lawyers. Sir H. Storks is already governing Jamaica, I hope, by this time. His colleagues left Southampton yesterday and will be there, I suppose, in a fortnight or rather more.

The only subject on which there is any rare political information is the condition of the revenue. The returns of the first three quarters of the financial year show the revenue to be £50,000,000. Now the Chancellor estimated his revenue for the whole year at £65,942,000, (*exclusive*, that is, of the China indemnity money, which is never credited, I believe till the last quarter). Of this sum, three quarters makes £49,456,500, so that Mr. Gladstone has already got more than half a million more than he estimated. But this does not at all represent his real gain. The last (or March) quarter is always the heaviest a good deal, especially in the item of property tax; so that if instead of having already *more* than three quarters of this expected revenue. Mr. Gladstone had a good deal less; it is still likely that he might make it up easily in the current quarter. The collectors put on all their steam during the last three months, and if the revenue is already in excess by half a million, there can be no doubt that it will be a good million or perhaps even, as much as a million and half in excess by the end of the financial year. Then there will no doubt be a saving on the estimates for the coming year, as reductions in the army are already announced. Hence I think it quite possible that Mr. Gladstone may have again something like two to three millions to apply for the next financial year to the reduction of taxation, unless some unexpected war breaks out. This will tell very justly in favour of the Whig Government, especially if the reductions of taxation granted are of a popular kind. What they are likely to be is of course still matter of speculation, but the commercial treaty with Austria, which has already fixed the maximum Austrian import duty on English manufactures at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, provides that in March (or April) next even a lower rate may be fixed, if, in the mean time, we are able to do anything by way of *quid pro quo* for Austria. Now this circumstance is very likely to determine the direction of Mr. Gladstone's changes. He has already avowed his dislike to the remaining shilling a quarter on foreign wheat though it is scarcely felt as a duty, and produces (without pressure) £800,000 to the customs department. The Hungarian farmers, being immense growers of wheat, would like to see even this shilling taken off, and I suppose our own farmers would scarcely make much of a fuss about it, as it can scarcely affect the selling price of wheat. If Austria wishes it, I think this shilling a quarter on wheat is sure to go, and I believe she does wish it. Then I think it is very likely there may be some further lowering of duty on light wines imported in the bottle, which would again be very well received in Austria as the Hungarian wines are very good, and very cheap, do not bear a high duty, and do not bear well, being imported in the wood. The present duties press very heavily on wines imported in the bottle. Finally, if there is any room left, I suppose the timber duties have a decent chance of being reduced—Austria, Hungary at least, and Transylvania is a great timber country, and the timber can be sent down the Danube in rafts and then brought round by Gibraltar to England.—but to this the present duties present some distinction. However it is very likely that Mr. Gladstone will not venture to use up all his surplus in tempting Austria to lower still further her import duties. I don't think, however, that malt will come in for any reduction, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed so satisfactorily last year, that in the case of malt-reduction, except with an eye to complete *abolition*, was absolutely useless; and he could scarcely propose to abolish the malt duty as yet. Perhaps another penny may be taken from the income tax, (already only 4d.), though it seems rather a waste to apply the surplus in that way,—here I speak of course as a financier, *not* as a human being,—though clipping down the income tax is always popular. But I have no doubt at all that the terms of the commercial treaty with Austria will turn Mr. Gladstone's thoughts in the direction of corn or wine, or timber for his principal operations, and, had there not been this one fixed point to guide speculation, I should not have indulged in more financial guesses which are never worth much. But as it is, Mr. Gladstone has a very strong motive to diminish the duties on the chief Austrian raw products, and no strong motive (as far as I know) to make any other *one* move, unless, perhaps, the popular financial move of diminishing the income tax.

American finance, which has got into abler hands with the last year, has been attracting a good deal of attention during the last fortnight, and may be of some interest to you. The proposal in Congress to levy a duty of 10 cents a pound—(5d. a pound)—on the export of cotton, though not yet approved, and not *proposed* by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, is, of course, a matter of the gravest possible importance to you, as the American cotton is now coming in here very fast, and threatens to compete again with your's at least for the next few months, while the old stock is coming out of its hiding places. In November I see the supply from the United States was much more than *half* as much as the supply from British India, though in the *seven* months ending with 30th November, the supply from the United States had been equal to only *one-eighth* part of the amount supplied from British India. It is evident, therefore, that you will at least for a short time,—and then later again when the negroes have once more settled down to their work,—be greatly affected by the financial legislation of the United States at least with regard to cotton. If the 5d. a pound duty be imposed, the Indian cotton will, I suppose, retain its great advantage, especially as the American supply can scarcely, I suppose, reach the old figure for the next nine or ten years. The reason why Mr. McCulloch has made no recommendations as to new taxation or as to altering taxation, as yet, is that a commission is engaged in reporting on the whole subject and is expected to report early in the year. The republicans, however, have, as I said, already proposed a duty upon cotton exports as a proper way of making the South pay the chief part of the interest on the debt. They think a duty of 5d. a pound might bring in £20,000,000 sterling, which is two thirds of the interest on the present debt, and if the debt be speedily reduced, as Mr. McCulloch hopes, it would soon cover the whole interest on the debt. This, however, is a very sanguine estimate, as it assumes an export of two million bales of cotton in the year. Before the war, and without any export duty, the export from America scarcely reached three million bales and will scarcely reach two millions again for many years, I should think. What affects you, however, is the duty they may put on, and not the *revenue* they get out of it. Then Mr. McCulloch proposes to compress to devote regularly no less than £40,000,000 sterling to the interest and capital of the debt, alone,—£30,000,000 being, as he calculates, the interest *at first*, and £10,000,000, therefore, the amount of the sinking fund *at first*. He hopes to raise as much as £93,000,000 *by taxation alone* in the current year; and his normal expenditure after the expense of the war is really over, will be (I suppose), including the £40,000,000 devoted to the debt, not *less* than £65,000,000, or £70,000,000, for the United States can never again return to the old small expenditure of £18,000,000 sterling a year for all purposes as before the war. At present almost all the revenue is raised by customs and excise (called "internal revenue"), the last a most complicated, burdensome and oppressive system, by which no less than £54,000,000 is to be extracted in the current year. There is, there *will* be, there must be,—a loud cry to make the South share this burden; and as there are very few manufactures indeed on which to raise any excise duties, I suspect the American Government will be compelled to take her contribution in the shape of an export duty on her staple products, sugar and cotton, at least cotton,—though they may not go so high as 5d. a pound. It is impossible to suppose that the North, having conquered, will continue to endure a most grievous taxation itself without asking the causes of that taxation, to share it with them. And the only substantial source of revenue in the South will be no doubt export duties on cotton,—duties which will involve no large military force in the interior to collect it, as it can be levied at the ports of exit. It is a just proposal, this of Mr. McCulloch's to devote £40,000,000 steadily to the debt,—a sum which he calculates will extinguish it in 28 years, and it has been well received in Congress. If it is really acted upon I should say that you might count upon a substantial export duty in cotton as a certainty. Hitherto, however, the estimates of revenue are much above the actual yield, and the reason is evident, namely, the burdensome character of the duties and their great complication which hinder trade. In England the trading community would simply not *tolerate* the present internal revenue system of the United States. A commercial man would not think life an object if he had to pay at every point, as the manufacturers then must do. I fancy, however, that the oppressive weight of the system is somewhat lightened to the *imagination* of Americans by the odd sort of free and easy doings of the revenue collectors. There is a story of an Englishman going to the States with a great picture of Mr. Bright in his trunk. The custom officers asked him, on seeing it, if he was a great admirer of Mr. Bright's, and when he said 'yes' they said that he might go through, duty-free, as a reward. Imagine for a moment *our* custom house officers doing such a thing! First they would not *have* any particular political bias of their own at all; next, if they had, they would as much think of mixing them up with business, as with music; lastly, any such official freak would certainly involve instant dismissal by their superior. Think what a face Mr. Gladstone would make over such a piece of official caprice in his subordinates! All these things must be different in the United States, if there be any truth in the story. And though the collar is much heavier there than here, it is possible that the popular and half-*voluntary* idea applying to taxation in the States makes it thereby much less vexatious than our own.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

OUR Government, it seems, intend after all to reduce the strength of the army. For several days last week ugly rumours to that effect were afloat and flew from mouth to mouth in military circles. There was a good deal of anxiety, not to say alarm. But the alarm felt by anticipation was far less than the sensation which ran through the military mind on Saturday, for on that day, in its most authoritative fashion, the usually well-informed *Army and Navy Gazette* announced that there was to be a considerable reduction—nothing less indeed than a reduction of *two companies* in each battalion of the line, throughout the empire, or 850 officers, and 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men were to go. You can imagine the consternation in Pall Mall and St. James's, and in the camp at Aldershot, and the garrisons. There was, however, a sop of comfort for the subs, for it was stated that they would not be placed on half pay, but would remain and do duty until they were absorbed by deaths and other non-purchase vacancies. But the poor captains—their case was not settled. Something probably would be done for them to lighten the blow, yet the blow would fall.

The panic endured until the afternoon, when the *Globe*, better, or more recently informed, published the following qualification of the news:—

> The *Army and Navy Gazette* of to-day contains an announcement, that two companies of each battalion of the line will be reduced in the ensuing year. We have reason to believe that our military contemporary's statement is exaggerated, or at least premature. All that is yet talked of is the reduction of two companies *in each of the battalions serving in the United Kingdom*, and not more than fifty regiments would be affected by this step. Indeed we have reason to think that the whole question of military reductions is as yet only under the consideration of the Government, although, naturally, upon the subject of such deep consequence to the army much professional gossip is afloat upon the course which may be adopted."

You will observe that the announcement is qualified, first, as "exaggerated, or at least premature," and that then the amount of the reduction is especially limited to the battalions serving at home. So that, while there was hope for the absent from home, the subs and captains in the battalions here did not find their case at all bettered. One moment you met an officer striken by the blow all in the dumps, and the next another whose battalion was on foreign service in a state of exultation, but only after reading the article in the *Globe*.

The truth I believe to be that stated in the ministerial organ. The big reduction has been talked off; the little reduction has been decided on. Mr. Gladstone is bent on the reduction of the whole army as speedily as may be. He works through Mr. Childers, who communicates his chief's views to Sir Edward Lugard. The pretexts for reduction are two-fold. First, the home army will be greatly increased, if things remain as they are by the return of ten regiments. Such an addition to the army in the United Kingdom is more than the economical mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the army-hating mind of Mr. Bright can bear. Next, has not the Emperor of the French reduced his army? And ought not we to follow suit? One could scarcely imagine any English Minister would be the dupe of the sham reductions effected with such reluctance by Marshal Randon. Yet, from the first, it was feared that the sham French reductions would be made the pretext for real English ones. It was partly the aim of the French Emperor to give Mr. Bright a lift, while at the same time he eased a little his own overburdened treasury. There is, in some quarters, a strong tendency to truckle to France. Lord Clarendon represents that feeling. I know for a fact that Mr. Stansfeld has been kept out of the administration in deference to the real or supposed wishes of Louis Napoleon. If he should come in, it will show that, to some extent, that truckling tendency has been arrested. But so long as Lord Clarendon is in the Foreign Office you will see more or less of a desire to manage matters in the interest and for the pleasure of the French Emperor. You will now see why there is this desire to reduce the army. Our finances are so flourishing that we do not need cheese-parings as Napoleon does to choke a deficit, and if we did, in the present state of Europe, it is really probable that the cheapest method in the end would be fresh taxation. There is not, however, the least pretence of want in the Treasury. On the contrary, in spite of reductions, Mr. Gladstone will have another moderately flourishing budget. Wherefore the reduction are to be effected in deference to the wishes of the Emperor, and to the theories of the economical school? What will be the consequence? If there is a shock to peace—and there is not an atom of trust between Governments on any side—we shall have to recruit afresh and give away in bounties what we have saved in reductions, and probably a great deal more. At present I have the best reason to believe that the amount of reduction will be that stated in the *Globe*, but should the economists and trucklers prevail, then there may be larger reductions; though it is of course incredible that every battalion should be shorn of two companies. The regiments in India must be an exception, for one. Naturally there is great discontent at the prospect. On the whole, military affairs are not in a healthy state; and all sorts of experiments may be looked for. And this at a time when France is showing unmistakeable hostility to freedom in Belgium; when there is some understanding between Napoleon and Bismark; when the former, seeing Lord Clarendon in the Foreign Office, and hoping to profit by it, has put an end to the Extradition Treaty on the chance of getting from Lord Clarendon one that will enable an Emperor to seize in England political refugees. To the unthinking a reduction of the army will look wise; the thoughtful regard it as imprudent. At present there is as much undue reliance placed on the Volunteers as there was undue distrust at first. But the Volunteers, if they find that their patriotism is to be used as a means of unduly reducting the regular army, will soon show their opinion of it by resignations. Indeed, it would be too much to ask men to spend time and money in soldiering for the State, where the State is diminishing the very force which the volunteers were called into existence to *supplement*. Over and over again they were told that Government did not regard them as *substitutes* for the regulars. An undue and uncalled for reduction of the army is the first step towards making them substitutes, and assuredly they will not stand it. I am afraid the authorities are not aware of the strength of this feeling among the Volunteers. Of course it sounds a little disloyal to say that they would not continue to serve in the event of great reductions in the army. But it is not; for, as I have said, the Volunteers know that they are only auxiliaries, and that any attempt to make them something more would be a breach of the prevailing understanding, and injurious to the State. The strongest considerations, however, against any reduction of the army are, that the Emperor of the French desires it, and that the present state of Europe, or for that matter of America, does not justify it.

The French government are about to arm their war-ships with a new gun, the exact nature of which is hinted at but not described. Is this part of the Emperor's new peace programme?

There is very little gossip about appointments afloat. Colonel Brown, C. B., Royal Engineers, is now on the Horse Guards Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General of Engineers. He comes into the berth because it was vacated by Colonel the Hon. F. Keane, now Deputy Adjutant General. The troops in Ireland are kept hard at it, in order that there may not be the least pretext for a Fenian outbreak.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 14TH JANUARY.

AT this time last year cotton was arriving in large quantities every day: now, we have only a scanty supply, and of poor quality. Considering that we have received since the 1st October only about 350,000 cantars, this state of things is extraordinary, and is strong confirmation of all that has been said about the injury done to the crop. At the same time, it being known that the agents of the large estates, and principally those of H. H. the Viceroy, have received orders not to sell any cotton, and that this example is naturally followed by the smaller growers, we may hope to have a more liberal supply and a better selection by and bye. The present feeling of sellers is one of confidence in higher prices, and their only anxiety seems to be respecting the means of holding.

The telegraphic cable has been broken for some time, so we are without late advices from Liverpool.

The business in the last fortnight has been very moderate, and prices have varied very little. We quote for open ginned cotton in *light canvas*:—

Fair to fully fair dlrs. 41½ to 42½, equal to 24d. to 24½d. per lb., free on board with freight.

Good fair, dlrs. 43 to 43½, equal to 24⅞d. to 25⅜d. per lb. do. do.

Good, dlrs. 44½ to 45, equal to 25⅝ to 26d. per lb. do. do.

The grades above fair are scarce.

Receipts from 22nd Dec. to date about	84,000 cantars.
Sales	31,000
Clearances for Liverpool	6,545 bales.
Stock unsold in Alexandria	170,000 cantars.

Freight by steamer to Liverpool ½d. per lb.

Exchange at 3 months' date, 95 to 95½.

Advices have been received here from the Abyssinian prisoners, which state that Mr. Cameron and the Rev. Mr. Stern are both reduced to the last extremity of weakness from their long imprisonment, and that no hopes were entertained that the former would ever recover.

Notwithstanding the very heavy rains we have had the place is healthy. The Viceroy is in Upper Egypt. It is said that H. H. is in great perplexity with reference to a quarrel between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Works. Indeed that at the moment there is no local Government, and to escape the annoyance and in the hope that his absence may bring about a reconciliation he has gone to one of his estates in Upper Egypt.

The races were very poor this year. I send the French newspaper account of them. For three weeks the *Egyptian* English newspaper was suppressed in consequence of an allusion being made in it to the insurrection in the Soudan. The restriction has been withdrawn and the proprietor resumes publication on the 15th.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 3rd DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, Captain R. T. Dundas, with the mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Suez on the 13th inst., at 5-50 A. M. and Aden on the 20th, at 1-5 P. M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Major and Mrs. Magniac,
Mr. Price,
,, Russell,
Mrs. Williams,
Assist. Surgeon O'Sullivan,
Mrs. Woodhouse and infant,
,, Veale and two children,
Mr. Luke,
,, Perevill,
,, Devick,
,, Streetly,
,, Herbert,
,, Young,
,, and Mrs. Hampton,
Mr. Lee,
,, Grant,
,, Goodwin,
Mr. Gisborne,
,, Poole,
Mrs. Wilkinson,
,, Coghlan,
,, Tighe and infant,
,, McIntyre and infant,
Mr. Anderson,
Ensign Wheeler,
Mrs. Murray,
Mr. Magor,
,, Shilletoe,
,, Duffin,
,, McKay,
,, Brown,
,, Barlow,
,, Orchard,
,, Massey,
Mr. M'Shane.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Carassos, and Mr. Mowra'

From Marseilles.

Lady Frere,
Miss Frere,
Mr. J. L. P. O. vans,
,, C. R. Ovans,
Captain Stockwell,
Mr. and Mrs. Adams,
Mr. Burstall,
,, Pugh,
Mr. Prescot,
,, Johnson,
,, Tweedie,
,, Fforde,
Lieut. Verneif,
Mr. Mitchell,
,, Carter,
,, Bristow.

From Suez.

Mr. Gillies,
,, Tait,
,, Fenwick,
,, Graham,
,, Schniewind,
,, Seiter,
,, Khuber,
,, Schavinacher,
Mr. Dalhoff.

From Aden.—Major Davidson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 3.*)

Parliament has been prorogued to the 1st of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

The revenue returns for the quarter and year ending December 31, 1865, are highly satisfactory.

The Commission for trying the Fenians in Cork has closed its sittings.

The Queen of Spain has opened the Cortes with a speech announcing the commencement of the war with Chili, and recommending a reduction of expenditure and increase of taxation.

The French Minister at Washington has sent home for fresh instructions respecting Mexico. Pending the answer he has removed from Washington to New York.

There is a rumour that England, France, and Russia have undertaken the pacification of Greece.

The municipality of Venice has been entrusted with the draft of a new constitution for Venetia.

The formation of an Italian Cabinet by General La Marmora has been completed.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Italy and the Zollverein.

The Brussels journal, 'L'Independance Belge,' has been prohibited in France. The prohibition of English papers is talked of.

Some Zouaves in Mexico are said to have revolted, and been disarmed. The French in Mexico generally anticipate war with the United States.

The breach amongst the Fenians in America threatens to end in total disorganisation.

The Order of the Garter is to be conferred on King Leopold II. of Belgium.

Lord Granville has been appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Lord St. Germans has resigned the office of Lord Steward, and been succeeded by Lord Bessborough, who is succeeded as Master of the Hounds by the Earl of Cork.

Mr. Edward Buller, M. P. for Staffordshire, and Sir Roderick Murchison are to be made baronets, and Sir Robert Peel a Grand Cross of the Bath.

It is said that Sir John Gray is to be appointed to the vacant lordship of the Treasury.

Captain Symonds, late of the East India Company's Service, has committed suicide in London. An inquest found a verdict of insanity.

The eight hundredth anniversary of the dedication of Westminster Abbey has been celebrated by elaborate services.

Captain Semmes has been arrested by the American government.

Mr J. B. Maule, Recorder of Leeds, has been appointed on the Jamaica Commission, and Mr. Roundell is to be Secretary.

It is expected that Sir Edwin Landseer will be elected President of the Royal Academy.

An enormous amount of property, supposed to be worth £100,000, has been destroyed by a fire in St. Katharine's Docks.

Two Irishmen have been charged in London with attempting to administer the Fenian oath to a soldier.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major A. C. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps—Colonel Thomas Marshall, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Major-General John Fitzmaurice, K. H.—General Sir E. C. Whinyates—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray—Captain R. B. Crawford, R. N.—Lady Wilmot—Sir John Malcolm—Mr. R. C. Mellish—Dr. Ritchie—Vice-Admiral Herringham—Sir F. L. Holyoake-Goodricke, Bart.—Mr. Ramsay, of Barnton.

From the Overland Mail, Jan. 3.

MR. J. B. MAULE, Recorder of Leeds, has been appointed the third member of the Jamaica Commission, and has left for the West Indies with Mr. Gurney.

Sir Roderick Murchison has been created a baronet. A baronetcy is also, it is said, about to be conferred on Mr. Edward Buller.

Sir Robert Peel has been appointed a G. C. B.

It is reported that a very considerable reduction will be made in the army this year.

The revenue returns are considered to afford ground for expecting a further large remission of taxation.

A violent gale has swept over Great Britain.

Mr. Seward has officially announced that the amendment abolishing slavery has become part of the United States Constitution.

President Johnson has withdrawn his provisional governors from Alabama and South Carolina, thus recognizing their reconstruction as states. His policy, however, is meeting with much opposition from the Radicals in Congress.

The Southern members of Congress elect have returned home.

Mexican affairs are attracting much attention in America.

The rival Fenian Governments continue in full operation in New York. Their proceedings are ridiculed by the American press.

The report that the French Government has given notice of the termination of the extradition treaty with England is confirmed.

The French Emperor held his usual New Year's reception on the 1st inst.

General Della Marmora has succeeded in forming a new Italian ministry.

It is reported that Chili has accepted the good offices of England and France in the dispute with Spain.

European mediation is said to have been accepted in the war between Paraguay and Brazil.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 3.*)

IT is satisfactory to know that the revenue returns for the year and quarter just closed are more prosperous than anybody anticipated. There is a net decrease on the year, as compared with last year, of something less than £930,000, and on the quarter of little more than £62,000. The decrease mainly arises from the reductions in the customs, and the property-tax, and the wonder is that it is not considerably more. In three months more we shall feel the benefit of the reductions in a widely-extended consumption of tea, and of smaller items under the miscellaneous head, and the actual income will again be found in excess of Mr. Gladstone's estimate.

The Jamaica Commission has now been completed. In addition to Sir Henry Storks, it is to include Mr. Russell Gurney, Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, Recorder of Leeds, with Mr. Roundell, barrister, as secretary. The Commission will be accompanied by Colonel Walpole, military secretary on the staff of Sir Henry Storks, but what precise part he is to play in the inquiry does not appear. The necessity for an investigation becomes more apparent every day, not only from the awakening of opinion in England, but from the nature of the intelligence which mail after mail brings in from Jamaica. It is certain that the public mind is much disturbed on the subject both in the colony and the mother country, and that nothing short of a judicial resolution of the whole case will appease the existing uneasiness. But it may be doubted whether the Government has set about the business in a way likely to produce the desiderated satisfaction. The Commission is not armed with the requisite powers to bring its labours to a decisive result; and the temporary withdrawal of Governor Eyre from his office, and the assumption of his office by Sir Henry Storks, looks like a pre-judgment of the case, notwithstanding that the Government has publicly disclaimed any intention. These incidents are unfortunate, and the odour of them will stick to the Commission whatever issue it may arrive at. In the interval the clouds of passion and prejudice are clearing off, and people are beginning to look at the whole matter more calmly. The rabid intemperance of the party that have undertaken the prosecution of Governor Eyre, and demanded nothing less than his execution by the hands of the hangman, has succeeded in calling up more rational appeals to justice on the other side, and petitions are now being forwarded to Government approving of inquiry, but expressing a confident expectation that the local authorities will be found to have acted with no greater severity than was necessary to save the colony. In Jamaica, the whites at large approve of the measures that were taken so promptly and effectually in the hour of peril. They believe that to those measures they owe their preservation; and official statements continue to be made which show that disaffection still lurks amongst the negro population to a dangerous extent.

The ministry of Earl Russell is not yet completed in all its parts. The vacancies are insignificant, and no more interrupt the action of the great political drama than a play on the stage would be suspended if one of the supernumeraries in the background dropped out of the scene. But small things serve to feed the internecine war of party, and because the idle Duchy of Lancaster still lacks a Chancellor, and a junior lordship of the admiralty is still vacant, the Conservative journals affect to think that the new Cabinet is insecure. The device is transparent, and the explanation easy. The abolition of the Duchy of Lancaster as a useless office, has been under consideration, which furnishes a sufficient reason for not being in a hurry to fill it up; and there is ample time for appointing a junior lord of Admiralty before Parliament meets, which will be on the 1st of next month. Concerning this latter vacancy, a club story has been flying about which is believed to have some foundation in fact. It is said that Earl Russell had determined to offer that office to Mr. Stansfeld, and had actually made out his appointment, but that Lord Clarendon interfered, and induced the minister to recall the appointment on the ground that it would be personally offensive to the Emperor of the French. There may be a grain of truth in this story, but it cannot all be true; for it is not to be believed that an English Minister would submit to the humiliation of consulting the wishes of a foreign Power in the appointment of a public servant.

When rogues fall out, quoth the proverb, honest men are likely to come by their own. The adage is undergoing a conspicuous illustration just now in America. The Fenians in that land which has fostered the conspiracy, and given it whatever means of doing mischief it possesses, have come to loggerheads in the most approved Irish fashion. President O'Mahony summonses a Congress to meet in New York for the purpose of settling about the invasion of England, and President Roberts issues a counter proclamation forbidding the Congress, and ordering the faithful Fenians not to attend it. We shall see presently which of the two heads of the monster is really master. Up to this date, to borrow Stephano's image, the O'Mahony who has got the funds in his possession, and can afford to swagger, may be regarded as the "forward voice," and Roberts, who undertakes to check his insolence, as the "backward voice." The Congress will probably determine the question between them; but however that particular demonstration may end, the bubble Fenianism has burst. In America, sown with traitors, the mighty design will now go down into oblivion and contempt; and in Ireland it must expire with the extinctions of the source from whence it drew its life. The trials at Cork are still proceeding, and convictions follow in most cases, with varying degrees of punishment. The authorities still deem it necessary to take precautions against an outbreak; but the interest of the subject is rapidly dying out.

The government of the United States finds the task of pacification and reunion much more arduous than that of subjugation. War is easier than peace, in such circumstances as have now befallen America. The President holds bravely to his policy of reconstruction in spite of all impediments, and not the least amongst them is a threat of impeachments. The settlement of the negroes grows daily more difficult, and even those, including General Grant, who have the largest faith in the return of the South into the Northern fold, advise the maintenance of small garrisons dotted over the surface of the Confederate States. In the midst of the conflict of domestic differences, the Mexican question rises up like a skeleton. The mild allusion to Mexico in the Presidential Message has created considerable discussion, and defiant resolutions concerning the new empire have been submitted to Congress. It is said that President Johnson was induced to temporise with the Mexican problem by an assurance he received from the French minister that the French troops would be speedily withdrawn; but the affair has changed its whole aspect since the Message was delivered. The language of the press, of Congress, and of some of the most influential supporters of the administration, have so seriously shaken the French minister's reliance on either the power, or the inclination of the President to prevent an outbreak against Mexico, that he considered it necessary to send home for fresh instructions. Pending the result, although he has not formally broken off his relations with the American government, he has done the nearest thing to it, by removing from Washington to New York. If we were to judge solely by the furious and almost unanimous expressions of opinion in America, war with Maximilian would seem to be inevitable; and such appears to be the conviction of the French in Mexico.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 3.*)

GREAT FIRE AT ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.—On the forenoon of January 1, a very serious fire broke out at the St. Katharine's Dock. It raged with terrible fury during the whole day and the ensuing night, consuming part of two bonded warehouses and destroying property to a very large extent. The principal goods in store are spirits, tallow, palm oil, cotton, flax, jute, and other merchandise, of upwards of £2,000,000 value. It appears that the warehouses had been open some hours, labourers were on every floor, when people came running into the dock with the intelligence that one of the warehouses was on fire. A few minutes sufficed to show that a most dangerous fire had broken out in the fifth storey of warehouse F, yet on some of the dock officials rushing up into it they found men at work in the floors below, quite unconscious of the fire's existence. The class of goods stored on the floor in question was chiefly coir, fibre and bales of jute. It was evidently all on fire, sending forth a fearful blinding and suffocating smoke, compelling the men to beat a speedy retreat. The dock officers commenced securing all the iron doors so as to shut off all communication with the rest of the warehouses. This they effected, except one connecting the fifth floor of F. warehouse with that of the same floor letter H. Several men made an effort to reach the door by crawling on their hands and knees, but were soon overpowered and were dragged out almost insensible from suffocation. During this time the flames were spreading furiously and fast throughout the two upper-most floors of F warehouse, while the dense clouds of smoke which poured forth completely darkened the neighbourhood. The dock fire-engines were soon in operation, and Captain Shaw arrived with a great number of steam engines. The hose of some of these was hoisted to the roofs of other warehouses, whence copious streams of water were directed into the burning warehouse, four floors of which were at one time completely enveloped in flames. The firemen laboured incessantly to get the fire under, and by 5 o'clock they appeared to have mastered it.

THE will of the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B., was proved in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 22nd Dec. The executors appointed are his relict, the Right Hon. Emily Mary Viscountess Palmerston, and her second son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper; but the latter only has proved the will. Power is reserved to Lady Palmerston to do so hereafter. The will is dated Nov. 22, 1864. It occupies only four brief sheets. The last sheet bears his lordship's signature "Palmerston" in a firm and clear hand. The personalty was sworn under £1,200,000. His lordship confirms to his wife all her trinkets, jewels, and paraphernalia, and all things constituting her ladyship's separate property, and also leaves to her ladyship, absolutely, his carriages and horses, and the wines and consumable stores at Cambridge-house and Broadlands. The deceased Premier has left his letters and papers to Lady Palmerston, which her ladyship is to retain or deal with as she thinks proper. His lordship leaves to his brothers-in-law, the Right Hon. Laurence Sulivan and Admiral Sir William Bowles and to his friends, Sir. George Shee, Bart., and Sir. George Bowles, legacies of £105 each, and to his executor, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, six shares in the Welsh Slate Company. The residue of the personalty his lordship bequeaths to Lady Palmerston for life, when (with the exception of 13 shares in the Welsh Slate Company, which her ladyship may appoint and dispose of as she thinks proper) it is to revert to her son, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. His lordship has also left to Lady Palmerston a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates as well in Ireland as in Great Britain, and on her ladyship's decease they are devised to her said son absolutely, and the testator expresses his earnest wish (but without imposing an obligation on the devisee) that the right hon. gentleman will, immediately on coming into possession of the estates, apply for her Majesty's license and authority for him and his descendants to take and use the surname of "Temple," either in substitution for, or addition to, that of "Cowper," but so that "Temple" be the final name, and that the family arms of "Temple" be quartered with those of "Cowper."

WE have devoted some space elsewhere to articles from prominent English journals on the subject of the Bhootan treaty. There is no disguising the fact that this issue of a petty war, the policy or necessity of which was doubtful from the first, has produced in this country an universal feeling of dissatisfaction; and it is well that the public opinion of England on such matters should be made clearly known in India. It would be a grave mistake to suppose that the Bhootan treaty has been taken up here as a party question. It is regarded in pretty much the same light by all parties, however they may differ in their route to an identical conclusion. The facts of the case admit of no dispute. After spending a million sterling upon active preparations for war we accept the identical terms we had proposed before we had incurred that expenditure, the only point of difference being the restoration of the Armstrong guns, which are not restored yet, which may never be restored, and which it is just possible we may enter into another ignominious war to recover. If similar negotiations had arisen with any power approaching to an equality with us, we should have demanded an adequate indemnity for the outlay to which we had been put by the refusal of our original proposal. The least we should have a right to effect, upon being asked to recur to the terms which had been proffered and declined, would be to be placed in the same circumstances. But in this case, we are a million out of pocket, and we submit to the additional humiliation of having our former terms dictated to us. The worst of it is that we are not only losers in money, but in honour and reputation, and with honour and reputation goes much of our prestige in India. The people will take it for granted that our strength is departing from us, that we are no longer the race that won and kept an empire in Hindostan, and that whatever England may be at home, and on other soils, she has ceased to be powerful in the East. They will also infer from this transaction, and, we are sorry to say, from many other incidents, that the Imperial Government and the local Government are not always of one accord, that the local Government is a mere shadow, and that it possesses neither the energy nor the authority requisite to enable it to govern the vast domain over which it is placed. These are serious considerations, for which it is not easy to find a solution. We cannot escape from this treaty, and we must not do anything we ought not otherwise do, in the puerile hope of obtaining redress of a wrong we have inflicted on ourselves. We began in error, and we have ended in something which, to speak mildly, is discreditable alike to our military fame and our diplomatic character. But we must bear it. We have no alternative, and, above all things, we must not make matters worse by another false step. Let it, however, be known far and wide that we understand our situation thoroughly, and, in the last resort, have the candour to acknowledge it to ourselves and the world.

AMERICA.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 3.*)

WE have intelligence from New York this morning to the evening of Dec. 23.

The Senate has asked President Johnson upon what charges Mr. Jefferson Davis is detained in Fort Monroe, and why he is not tried. In the Senate Mr. Wilson stated that, although he believed the rebels were committing outrages against the freedmen, he had no issue to make upon the subject with the President, with regard to whose honesty and patriotism he had no misgivings. The Democratic party would look in vain for a conflict of the Republican party with the President in the House.

Mr. Raymond, in a powerful speech, controverted Mr. Steven's doctrine, that the rebellious States were out of the Union; but contended that they should give a new guarantee before being admitted to Congressional representation.

The report of Carl Schurz to the President upon the condition of the South represents the people as generally submissive, but not willingly loyal. They show no national feeling, and have no American sentiment. The negro has been reduced to a condition of practical slavery.

The apprehension of negro outbreaks in the South is increasing with the approach of Christmas. The authorities are prepared to quell any disturbance.

The *New York Herald* strongly advocates the liberation of Mr. Davis, on the ground of his representing millions of men who believed themselves oppressed, and rose in the spirit of freemen.

The Southern members of Congress elect have held a meeting, in which they resolved to return home. They will again assemble in Washington on the 4th March.

The Hon. George Brown has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Canadian Cabinet, but the Governor of Canada refused to accept the resignation. The other members of the Government have been summoned to Montreal to meet the governor.

A special Washington despatch, published by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, asserts that the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico within three months.

FRANCE.

AT the reception of the diplomatic body by the emperor on New Year's-day, the Papal Nuncio presented the compliments of his colleagues to his majesty. The emperor replied as follows:—"Every year at this period we make a retrospect of the past, and look towards the future. We shall be happy if we can as at present congratulate ourselves upon having avoided dangers, removed apprehensions, and strengthened the bonds which unite nations and kings. Happy, above all, if the experience of accomplished events enable us to augur a long day of peace and prosperity for the world." The emperor, in conclusion, thanked the diplomatic body for their good wishes and congratulations.

With the beginning of the new year there are as usual, various rumours of ministerial changes in Paris. M. Rouher, who has been found somewhat restive under the official curb, will, it is said, be replaced by M. Vuitry, a more pliant courtier; and even the redoubtable Marquis de Lavalette is supposed to sit uneasily on his throne, the Duke de Persigny being named as his successor. The Minister of the Interior is unwell, notwithstanding which he gave the usual reception on Saturday to his *personnel*, some of whom, however, returned anything but pleased with the manner in which he addressed them. M. Haussmann, who also held an official reception, had none but words of congratulation to address to his subordinates. He spoke of the immense works which had been completed or are still in course of construction in the capital, and expressed a hope that they would present such an appearance at the time of the Exhibition of 1867 as to force upon all its visitors the conviction that Paris is the first city in the world. The question of the cab monopoly has now been settled on every point but one—that of the period within which the indemnity to the company is to be paid. M. Haussmann proposes 17 years, while M. Ducous insists on 10. The matter will probably be settled by a compromise.

La France of yesterday evening says:—The emperor has received in audience Count Faverney, second secretary of the French embassy at Washington, M. Berardi, editor of 'L'Independence Belge,' has arrived in Paris for the purpose of remonstrating against the destruction of his property, and the injustice done his subscribers by the late rescript of the Minister of the Interior.

ROME.

Letters were received yesterday at Marseilles from Rome announcing that the Pope had written to the Emperor Napoleon, stating that he would accept funds from the Italian government for the payment of a portion of the Pontifical debt but without announcing his rights with respect to the former provinces of the Church without treating with the Italian government, and without recognising the September Convention. It is added that the emperor has not yet applied to the letter of his holiness. His majesty, however, is said to have previously offered to guarantee the transmission to Rome of an annual sum proceeding from the Italian government.

The Pope on receiving the congratulations on New Year's-day of the French officers, presented to his holiness by General Montebello, expressed his fatherly affection and gratitude towards the French army in Rome, and added;—"This year, especially, I must express my thankfulness, it being perhaps the last in which I can bestow my blessing on them." His holiness, in conclusion, said that after the departure of the French army the enemies of the Church and of the Holy See would perhaps come to Rome; but, remembering the example of Christ, in the Garden of Gethsemane, the Pope would pray for the French army, and the imperial family, and the whole of France, and even for poor Italy afflicted by so many evils.

GREECE.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of yesterday contradicts the rumours of intervention in Greece by the protecting Powers. The futility of the efforts in that direction that have hitherto beeen made is confirmed; but the article says that all action in the question must be purely moral. Possibly an energetic manifestation on the part of the protecting Powers might exercise a salutary influence by surrounding the person of the sovereign with the elements of sounder government. This is the only object which diplomatic action could seek to effect.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

(*From the Home News, Jan. 23.*)

AT Cork, on the morning of Jan. 1, before the special commission, Thomas Hayes, wheelwright of London, was put on his trial. It was sworn that he was one of the principal Fenian organisers. The principal witness against him was Heggarty; and a detective officer named Campbell stated that Hayes, taking him to be a Fenian, mentioned to him the names of several B's in London, and said that after the arrests, in Dublin 800 B men came from Naas, assembled near Dublin, and sent to Stephens, asking the latter to lead them, and they would rescue the prisoners. Stephens refused, saying it would be madness to do so. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. John Kenneally, a commercial traveller, was yesterday convicted, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The commission was then closed, the trial of other prisoners being adjourned to the spring assizes. Nine prisoners were admitted to bail. Captain M'Afferty and W. Mackey are at liberty to leave the country.

A Liverpool steamer had among its cargo which was landed at Dublin on Jan. 1, a box of somewhat unusual dimensions. When it reached the stores of the company it excited the suspicion or curiosity of some of the Customs' officers, and the result was that it was opened, when it was found to contain a number of rifles, cutlasses, and a Fenian flag. The box was addressed to a person named M'Donnell a ropemaker by trade.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

(*From the Overland Mail, January 3.*)

FLORENCE, *Jan 3.*—It is believed that Signor Scialoja, the new Minister of Finance, will maintain the Budget as drawn up by Signor Sella, with the exception of the army and navy estimates, in which he will endeavour to make further reduction.

HUNGARY.

HERMANNSTADT, *Jan. 2* (*Evening*).—An Imperial rescript has been forwarded to the Transylvanian Diet, which promises that the representatives of Transylvania will shortly be summoned to the Diet at Pesth.

SPAIN.

DADRID, *Jan. 2.*—The *Correspondencia* of this evening says:—"The Government knows the revolutionary projects of those who mistake forbearance for weakness, and, in any case, is certain of defeating them."

WE are not sorry to see that the belief is gradually gaining ground in England that the great difficulty which lies before us in our future government of India, is in the means of adequately providing for its military defence against all external and internal enemies. The difficulty is one which arises from the present state of our social relations. It is, indeed, merely an off-shoot of the great perplexity of English statesmen—the means of recruiting the British army. It appears to be admitted upon all sides that England cannot furnish India with a permanent European garrison of 70,000 or 80,000 men, under the present systems of enlistment and of military administration. The army never was popular, as a vocation, with the working classes of Great Britain. However unpleasant the truth may be, we fear that it is a truth, which cannot be gainsaid, that very few men enlist into our British regiments, moved thereto by military ardour, pure and simple. The life of a soldier is seldom or never the first choice of a youth in humble life, or the first choice of his parents. It would be curious to ascertain how many men in the British army enlisted with the full knowledge and approval of their friends. The causes of this unpopularity are manifold. Some are of a positive and some are of a comparative character. The latter are assuredly on the increase, because the demand for labour, in the civil pursuits of life, is continually increasing under the force of excessive competition at home, and new fields are being opened out, and increased encouragement given, to the emigrant. There are few who would not rather expatriate themselves as free agents than as military bondsmen. It is certain, therefore, that England must look this difficulty in the face, and that Indian statesmen must also confort it. We are glad, therefore, to observe that so powerful an organ as the *Times* is inviting public attention to the subject. The first of its leading articles, this morning, is devoted to it. It is truly said that the penalty which England pays for the possesion of India is that 70,000 British soldiers must be maintained there. "It is not," says the writer, "that the troops themselves are any charge to us. They are all borne upon the Indian establishment and paid out of the Indian revenues; but still the men are to be found and the establishment maintained by reliefs and reinforcements from this country." There is vast suggestiveness in the last words. Our present system of enlistment occasions, in the present state of thing, a continual interchange of manhood between India and England. Time expired men go home, to be replaced by others at a continually recurring charge to India, and by a continual drain upon the population of England. And why? Simply because the limited enlistment men, long before their limited period of service has expired, have had more than enough of it. Now, we can see our way out of this difficulty only through one outlet. We must popularize the service. Military life in most countries is irksome to the British soldier. In India it is simply detestable. The truth is beginning gradually to dawn upon us, and our authorities are at last awakening to a sense of their duties to the English soldier. We hope much, and we expect much, from the military reign of Sir William Mansfield, who is undoubtedly one of the ablest and most thoughtful men who has ever commanded the Indian army. Sir John Lawrence, too, has military instincts of a high order; but he is a rigid economist. True economy, however, does not consist in starving great reproductive works. Now, great reproductive works are not all of a material character. There is a moral reproductiveness which is equally remunerative. We cannot conceive any expenditure of public money so profitable in the long run as that which keeps the British soldier in India, by improving his condition, and making him at once a better and a happier man.

NEGRO REGIMENTS FOR INDIA.—"One who has served in India" writes in the *Times* of this morning:—"The great strain upon the country caused by having to keep up the large European portion of our present army in India might, I would suggest, be lessened to some extent by the introduction into that country of negro regiments. They might gradually replace a limited portion of the European infantry regiments, and also take the place of any portions of the native army whose fidelity to us might be problematical. These negro regiments could be raised on the coast of Africa, and would be in every respect like the present West India regiments. They might be for service in India only, or in India and the West Indies. If it be objected that negro soldiers might be repulsive to native prejudices I would remark that they could not be more so than are the Europeans. And though any violence to these prejudices should be studiously avoided, yet the fatal mutiny of so large a part of the native army of India in 1857 has made it imperative that such unfaithful troops should be exchanged for such as can be relied upon. And if negroes should in any way be distasteful to the native army, that army will only have itself to thank for our employment of them. The negro race is in every way so different from the native Hindoo, and their mahomedan conquerer that if this negro force be judiciously treated by Government there would be no fear of its sympathizing with native disaffection; but on the contrary, I think it would prove an important additional safeguard to British rule in India.

LOSS OF THE EAST INDIA SHIP "TENASSERIM."—The ship *Tenasserim*, bound to Calcutta from Liverpool, with general cargo, struck upon the Arklow Banks on Christmas-day, at one o'clock. It was soon evident to Captain Howson that all hope of saving the ship was useless; he therefore ordered the crew to the forecastle, where they remained for twelve hours expecting each moment would be their last. Providentially the wreck was seen from the Arklow shore. Immediately the life boat, manned by the coxswain and a volunteer crew started for the vessel, and brought the captain and thirty-three men safe to shore. Unfortunately one of the crew was washed overboard, and one of the apprentices was drowned, being too sick to use any exertion for his own safety. The vessel is reported to be a total loss. The cargo, consisting of iron, wines, spirits, and bales of goods, estimated at 800,000*l*. is said to have been uninsured. All the survivors, thirty-four in number, were landed at Arklow on the evening of the 26th ult., between eight and nine o'clock. Besides the casualty already mentioned, one of the crew got his arm broke, and another sustained an injury of the foot while on board the wreck.

VIOLENT GALES.

(*From the Overland Mail, January 3.*)

ON Sunday morning, the 31st ultimo, a violent storm of wind and rain from the south-west broke over London. At two o'clock it was very severely felt in Camberwell and Clapham, where considerable damage was done to property. The gas was blown out in the lamps, and the district was left in darkness. On the Thames several boats were forced from their moorings. The roofs of several houses in the vicinity of Woolwich were partially blown off, and the inhabitants assert that they never experienced such a violent storm. Boats and barges were driven ashore and much injury done. At Portsmouth the strong south-westerly gale which set in on the south coast early on Friday continued to blow with undiminished strength from the same quarter until early on the following morning, when the wind veered to the north-west, and moderated from a gale to a strong wind, with a clear atmosphere up to nearly sunset on Saturday. After sunset the wind broke out again from the south-west. As the night closed in it rose to a furious hurricane, which, accompanied with rain and sleet, continued through the night and until noon, when it slightly veered westward, and very much moderated. Several large vessels outward-bound, ran into the Motherbank, St. Helen's and Spithead anchorages from the Channel for shelter, but no serious casualties seaward were reported. At Chatham, for several hours during the early part of Saturday morning, the force of the wind was unusually great. In anticipation of the gale having abated, many of the vessels which had taken refuge during the previous night inside the Isle of Graine put to sea, but on Saturday afternoon many had returned with loss of spars, bowsprit, &c. On Sunday there was an unusually large squadron of colliers and other merchant vessels lying safe at anchor at Blackstakes and near the entrance to the harbour, riding out the gale. On Friday and Sunday nights the *Great Eastern* got up steam in case she should break away from her moorings, but the great ship rode out the gale, as she has hitherto done all previous storms since she has been at her present anchorage ground in the Medway. The gale raged with great fury in the neighbourhood of Rainham—two large elms being uprooted, and some damage done to several houses. In the Channel on Sunday, the weather was so rough that the passenger boats between Folkestone and Boulogne did not venture to sea. A Dublin letter of the 30th ult. says:—"A violent storm has raged in the Channel for the last two days and nights. The lines of telegraph between Dublin and Cork were injured by the gale, and no intelligence could be transmitted on Friday. In Dublin Bay the pilot boats *Curlew* and *Hawk* rescued three fishing vessels from imminent danger." Cork also was visited at the same time with tremendous gales, which blew without intermission from ten o'clock at night till eleven next day. During the gales the ship *Eugenie* of Liverpool, went ashore in Rallycroneen Bay, and the captain, together with fourteen of the crew, were drowned. The storm was so violent that no assistance could be rendered to the unhappy seamen. Later accounts state that these gales have been felt in all parts of the English and Irish coasts, and have been attended with a large number of shipwrecks. In the English Channel the brigantine *Princess of Wales*, about 180 tons burden, from Demerara for London with a full cargo of rum and sugar, came ashore, broadside on, the evening of Friday (the 29th ult.), about 150 yards east of Sandgate Castle, and a mile west of Folkestone harbour. On the 31st ult. a heavy gale visited the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, and continued during the night, but, the wind being in a south-westerly direction, the waters in the Yarmouth roads were not so much agitated as is usually the case in an easterly gale. We have, however, to report several shipwrecks, although fortunately unattended with loss of life. On Saturday a terrific gale raged from the south along the coast of South Wales. On the following morning it continued, and at high tide the sea broke over the extreme end of the new iron pier, Aberystwith, with such fury that a part of it, about seventy feet in length, comprising the entire head, the under-float stage, standing on twenty-nine iron piles, gave way apparently in mass, for the iron and wood of which it was composed were mostly found at daybreak on the beach beyond the Queen's Hotel, at quite the other end of the sweep of the bay. The damage at present done is estimated at 1,500*l*., but great fears were entertained that a further length would suffer. Considerable damage seems to have been done on Sunday morning upon the Yorkshire wolds and in some of the more exposed parts of the North Riding. Stacks have been overturned and trees torn up in various places, and some houses had chimneys blown off, and are partly stripped of tiles or slates. On Friday evening a hurricane, something in the nature of a cyclone, suddenly broke upon the north-east. In a short time the sea was lashed into foam. Three vessels, the *Windyard* brig of Blyth, the *Levis*, of North Shields, and the bark *Union*, of Shoreham, were crossing the bar of the Tyne to enter the harbour. The two first mentioned were in tow of steamboats, but they were taken entirely out of the control of the tugs, and thrown upon the sands at Tynemouth, and the barque was pitched with equal violence on the rocks there. Signals were immediately made from the Spanish battery for the life brigade, and they soon mustered in good force, placed the rocked apparatus on the rocks, and fired lines over two of the vessels; but, in the meantime, the South and North Shield's lifeboats had pulled out to the vessels, and with some difficulty they succeeded in getting the crews off and landed them at Prior's Haven. Before midnight the sailors had the *Windyard* and *Levis* off the stranff. The *Union* is a wreck. The bay of Hartlepool experienced the effects of the hurricane in all its fury, and several vessels had narrow escapes. In Edinburgh the south-westerly gales were felt with great violence though, coming off the land, they were fortunately unattended by any disaster in the Firth of Forth. On Friday, from noon to four p.m., the wind raged over the town, causing a considerable number of accidents to person and property. On Saturday there was a blinding snowstorm, the first visit of the cold for the season; but at night the milder southerly wind again prevailed, and from 11 o'clock till 2 A.M. on Sunday it blew a pefect hurricane, doing great damage to the chimneys, trees, sign-posts, and hoardings. In Bishop's-close, High-street, a brick chimney gave away, and fell through three successive stories in the apartments of the several flats occupied as kitchens. Fortunately, no one was in either of the two under kitchens at the time, but in the upper one were three children, two of them in bed, and the other a girl of sixteen, who had not yet gone to rest. Although almost overwhelmed in the rubbish, they were extricated alive, and without having received any serious injury. The house in which the occurrence took place was almost the next building to that which fell four years ago, with the loss of thirty-five lives. Various other accidents took place in the course of the night, but were happily unattended with loss of life.—On Friday evening the brig *Annabel*, of Montrose, ran ashore in Montrose-bay, and is likely to become a total wreck. The crew escaped in the boats.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GALES.

(*From the Home News, Jan 3.*)

NEWS reached Liverpool yesterday of the total loss of the *Meridian*, an American vessel, bound with a large and valuable cargo from New York to Liverpool. The disaster took place about 60 miles S.S.W. of Cape Clear. No details have as yet been received beyond the fact of the wreck, and the rescue of the crew (a toilsome and dangerous operation) by the Inman Company's steamer *City of Boston*, which was on her way from New York to Liverpool.

A fleet of vessels disabled have arrived at or returned to Liverpool and other Channel ports.

The *Amurath*, which left Liverpool for Calcutta on December 23, was towed back yesterday disabled, having met with the fiercest sweeps of the gale in the Channel.

It has been blowing strong for several days at Plymouth. A heavy gale commenced yesterday morning from the south-west, and veered with increased force to the southward. The storm signal, a cone reversed, was up all day. The frigate *Galatea*, lying just inside the breakwater, with top gallant mast struck, parted a chain, but was soon brought up again. All the merchant ships in the Sound have two anchors down. The ship *Zimi*, which left Liverpool a month since for Bombay, put back yesterday afternoon leaky, with loss of boats, bulwarks, and one man drowned.

A telegram from Cape Clear states that a large fully rigged ship was seen to go down off that point yesterday morning.

The sea in the Irish Channel never was known to be so tempestuous for many years.

The *Scotsman* says of the storm in Scotland;—"The wind, which blew pretty fresh from the south-west throughout the day on Dec. 30 in the south-eastern counties, increased gradually in violence after nightfall till about midnight, when it was raging with the fury of a hurricane, driving before it rattling blasts alternately of rain and hail."

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*)

WE have reason to believe that the Government has resolved upon a very considerable decrease of the army. The leading feature will be a reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers, and some 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men. As regards the officers, the subalterns will not be placed upon half-pay, but will remain doing duty until they are absorbed by deaths and other non-purchase vacancies. The case of the captains is not yet settled; but we hope that the promotion of some of the seniors who desire and deserve the step to unattached majorities, may provide for many of the juniors, and thus mitigate the severity of the blow. As a matter of probability, it is also to be expected that one regiment of cavalry, not wanted in India, and one or two of the depot battalions, will also disappear from next year's estimates. The strength of the army at home will not be meterially reduced by this step, in consequence of the return of 10 battalions from New Zealand, India and China.—[Both the *Observer* and *Globe* deny the accuracy of the foregoing. The *Observer* says that the "very exaggerated character of this statement renders it necessary to correct it without a moment's delay. There are also some further statements of details about what is settled and what is not, given in such a particular and apparently authentic shape as to make it necessary to say that it is not correct. In fact, it is a mere guess at what might probably be done in some respects; but, even taking it in that light, the writer forgot to take into account that it is only in the home regiments that any reduction could be made. It would be perfectly impossible to proceed with such a wholesale reduction in the regiments at the distance. The most that could be done in this regard would be to avoid sending reinforcements to those battalions of the line that are next on the *rota* for return home." The *Globe* refers to the artcles as follows:—"We have reason to believe that our military contemporary's statement is exaggerated, or at least premature. All that is as yet talked of reduction of two companies in each of the battalions serving in the United Kingdom, and not more then 50 regiments would be affected by this step. Indeed, we have reason to think that the whole question of military reductions is as yet only under the consideration of the Government, although, naturaly, upon a subject of such deep consequence to the army, much professional gossip is afloat upon the course which may be adopted."

Captain Herbert F. W Ingram (1863) has been appointed to the command of her Majesty's store-ship *Egmont*, vice Captain F. A.B. Crauford, whose period of three years' service expired on the 20th December.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Nov. 22	Dec. 23.	Jan. 3.
MADRAS	,, 20		
BOMBAY	,, 28		
BURMAH	Oct. 17		
HONG KONG	Nov. 14		
SHANGHAI	,, 8		
CEYLON	Dec. 1		
SINGAPORE	Nov. 22		
PENANG	,, 24		

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Dec. 23	Ina	Metriel	Liverpool.
,, 26	Centaur	Crispin	Salcombe.
,, 28	Khandeish	M'Pherson	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Dec. 22	Camel (s)	Mann	Holyhead.
,, 23	Ruthfern	Mitchell	Liverpool.
,,	Sea Pink	Leatham	Do.
,,	Dharwar	Louttit	Do.
,, 21	Stafford	Naylor	Sunderland.
,, 25	City of London	Watson	Clyde.
,, 26	Ambrose	Cotter	Queenstown.
,,	Ravensbourne	Richardson	London.
,,	Clutha Bell		Shields.
,, 27	Amber Witch	M'Leod	Liverpool.
,, 30	Ravensbourne	Richardson	Gravesend.
,,	West Riding	Beazley	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Ellen Bates, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 18, lat. 15 S., long. 32 W.

Sam Mendell, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 21, lat. 8 N., long. 23 W.

Star of Hope, Bombay to Liverpool, Nov. 17, lat. 11 N., long. 27 W.

Star of Hope, Bombay for Liverpool, Nov. 17, 11.27 N., 27.23 W.

CASUALTIES.

The *Tenasserim*, Harrison, from Liverpool for Calcutta, struck on the Arklow Bank on the evening of Dec. 25. The decks have come out of her and mainmast broken off under the deck, cargo floating about, captain and crew saved except two men and a boy.

The *Eurydice*, for Bombay, put back to Liverpool Jan. 1, with loss of all topgallantmasts.

BOMBAY.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday the cases disposed of possessed no public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at 6 A. M. to-day.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Lord Clyde*, will be closed to-day at 2 P. M.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Northam*, which arrived yesterday morning from Suez, brought 99½ lacs of specie.

LADY FRERE and Miss Frere were amongst the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer yesterday from England.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *General Havelock*, Captain Kingcome, to the Malabar Coast:—Mr. M. Fraser, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. Kennedy, Mr. F. R. Kendall, Mr. H. Manisty, and Mr. M. Remington.

WE understand that Serjeant Major McCutchen is to be tried by a general court martial, which is to be convened in a few days, on a charge of causing the death of Gunner Brett recently at Aden. Mr. E. Chapple has been retained to defend the accused.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee, between 6 P. M. of the 27th and 6 P. M. of the 28th January: max. 73 hours 20 minutes; min. 11 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 22nd and the United Kingdom, 23rd January.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday, per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Comorin*, R. Taunton, from Kurrachee:—Miss Hart, Assistant Surgeon Parr, Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Mr. Cotgrave, Captain Johnson, Dr. Rouse, Captain Drummond, Major Fairbrother, Major and Mrs. Widdicombe and child, Captain Brown, Mr. Stranack, Mr. Watson, Mr. Montclair, Master Bowell, Mr. W. Brag, Mr. Coxen, and Dr. Wiehe.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Rangoon*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Three Misses Gabbett, Mr. F. Steigler and Mr G. Reina.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Vinay.

For Southampton.—Mr. G. H. Carmichael, Mr. F. E. Caslett, and Mr. L Hynes.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the H. E. Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	"Soldaten Lust"	Kühner.
Overture	"International Exhibition"	Auber.
Selection (Op.)	"Les Vespres Siciliennes"	Verdi.
Valse	"Apollo"	Lauer.
Selection (Op.)	"Don Pasquale"	Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Cologne"	Coote.
Galop	"Helter Skelter"	Cassidy.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo* was signalled at Galle on Saturday, and the commercial news was sent on in due course, which we give in another column. The telegraph authorities inform us that "no newspapers were received per steamer *Jeddo* from China." We suppose we are to understand by this, that no political news will be forthcoming by this mail. When the mail of the previous fortnight arrived at Galle the political news came on all right by "wire," but as far as we know the commercial of that date has not even yet arrived through that source.

THE following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificates:—Captain D. Thomson, Executive Engineer, Khandeish, twenty months; Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fettes, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, eighteen months, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope; Lieutenant W. W. Edwards, Cadre H. M.'s 8th Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, Adjutant 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, eighteen months; Lieutenant H. B. McHeil, General List, doing duty officer H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, eighteen months; Lieutenant R. M. Chambers, Adjutant H. M.'s 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, fifteen months; and Sub-Conductor T. Riley, of the Ordnance Department, twelve months.

A RESPECTABLE looking Mogul, named Hajee Mahomed Sadeek, appeared at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, to prosecute his brother-in-law, for the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 365. The brother-in-law, quite a lad, admitted having pawned the ornaments, but said it was done at the request of his sister, the prosecutor's wife. All the evidence corroborated that fact; but as the sister was not present in Court, His Worship remanded the case till Monday next, intimating to the prosecutor that he must produce his wife on that day. But the prosecutor said that it would be useless to do so, as he was quite sure she would corroborate her brother's statement that she gave them to him to be pawned. His Worship then informed the prosecutor that if he did not produce her he would be constrained to strike out the case and deliver up the ornaments to the pawnbrokers. Hajee rather than produce his wife in Court consented to abandon the case. His Worship, however, has allowed the case to stand over till this day (Monday.)

A CASE is at present pending investigation in the Mazagon Police Court, wherein a hack buggywallah is charged with having picked the pocket of a Chinaman, whom he was driving from Mazagon to Chowpatty. It appears that the Chinaman was about to engage the prisoner's buggy, when the latter demanded his fare before he would take him up, when the Celestial took out of his pocket a handkerchief in which Rs 130 was tied and paid the accused his fare. The sight of so large a sum of money evidently excited the cupidity of the buggywallah, and taking advantage of it being night, he drove the prosecutor into a bye lane in the neighbourhood of Cowasjee Patell Tank and pitched the unsuspecting Chinaman out of the buggy, picking his pocket first, and drove rapidly away. But in this instance crime was not to be committed with impunity, for although the Chinaman could neither read nor write English, yet when detailing his wrong to the police through the medium of an interpreter intimated the number that was marked on the buggy, which he must have observed, as he marked down very accurately No. 90 which led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Uncovenanted Servants to take accumulated privilege leave in instalments, under the Rules according to which such leave is taken in instalments by Covenanted Civil Servants.—*Gazette of India, Jan 20.*

THE public are informed that, pending further orders, the Mint Certificates for Silver, tendered to the Mint Masters at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for coinage, will, as hitherto, be made payable on demand at the Banks of those places.—*Id.*

IN accordance with the provision of Section 1, Act I. of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the holders of certificates acknowledging the receipt of bullion or foreign coin tendered to any Office or Agency, duly authorized to receive the same under Act XIX. of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency), shall, until further orders, be entitled to receive on demand Promissory Notes on presentation of such certificates in exchange for the said bullion or foreign coin, at the rate and subject to the deduction described in Section 9 of the aforesaid Act.—*Id.*

Two Batteries of H. M.'s Royal Artillery, now under orders for England, will leave in the ship *Lord Warden* about the middle of next month. This vessel's tender has been recommended by the Superintendent of Marine, her rate being the most advantageous—£22-10 per head. She will be chartered on Government accepting her tender. The *Star of India* will, it is expected, be engaged to convey the invalids and effectives.—*Madras Standard.*

IN consequence of the increase of work in the Magistrate's Office at Shohagpore, in the Presidency of Bombay, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the local Government, has sanctioned the appointment there of an Additional Joint Magistrate temporarily on a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month.—*Englishman, Jan. 22.*

ON the proposition of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, the Governor General has sanctioned the creation of a new Office of an Assistant Registrar in the Appellate Jurisdiction of that Court, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The new appointment is to be conferred on a Junior member of the Covenanted Civil Service.—*Id.*

THE *Home News* informs us that *Syria* has taken out £281,000 in specie, of which £3,000 was gold for Alexandria, and £65,000 gold and £213,000 silver for Bombay.

CAPTAIN NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD (1862) has been selected by the Admiralty to proceed to the East India station, to join the *Wasp*, vice Captain William Bowden, who, on account of ill-health, has been compelled to resign the appointment.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—We are informed that this enterprising Company has made arrangements with Messrs Moss & Co., Liverpool, to run steamers in connection with a fortnightly steamer from Bombay. The through rates from Bombay to Liverpool are fixed at Rs. 600, exclusive of the transit through Egypt. Messrs. Moss & Co., already run a fortnightly steamer between Liverpool and Alexandria; the vessels are all new first class boats of about 2,500 tons register, and contain excellent accommodation for passengers. In order to increase the efficiency of the Bombay and Suez line three new steamers are on their way from England; one sailed on Oct. 24th, and the other two were to leave on the 10th and 30th November respectively.—*Malta Times.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 27th January 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Bhimjee Girdhur vs. William John Morgan.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, for the appellant, the original defendant.

Mr. Howard, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, for the respondent, the original plaintiff.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 17,842, for damages sustained by him by reason of a breach of a contract dated 18th May 1863, whereby the defendant agreed to deliver 100 candies of Dhollera cotton. The cause was called on for hearing before Mr. Justice Couch on the 25th August 1865, and decree was given on the 7th September in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Morgan, for Rs. 17,625, for damages and costs. The defendant, Bhimjee Girdhur, appealed from this decision.

Mr. Marriott this day applied for leave to file the judge's notes. The omission arose from a misapprehension. An affidavit made by a clerk to the appellant's attorneys, which was read to the Court, showed that the papers connected with the appeal were handed by him to Mr. Marriott some time ago, and he (the clerk) was under the impression until within the last day or two that the judge's notes had been filed. It was not until he saw the list of appeal cases put up in the Court, that the mistake was discovered. Mr. Marriott submitted it would be sufficient punishment to the appellant to have to pay the costs of an adjournment of the appeal until another day. The notes were now ready to be filed; and the learned counsel would apply for a short adjournment.

Sir Joseph Arnould was strongly of opinion that the omission to file the Judge's notes showed negligence.

Mr. Howard remarked, that before their Lordships disposed of the application, he should mention that the appellant had not furnished the security required by the rules.

Mr. Marriott read from two documents in his hand, to show that the appellant's attorneys had twice applied to the Prothonotary to accept the surety, but that the officer had not appointed a day for the purpose. He had, however, no affidavit ready to this effect.

Sir Joseph Arnould observed that the rules of the Court had not been complied with, and the appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Westropp was of opinion that there was an amount of negligence disclosed in this case, and that it was necessary for the Court to assert its rules. Not merely had the party failed to file a copy of the Judge's notes, but had not furnished the required security. The Judges on the other side of the Court are very particular in reference to appeals; and His Lordship saw no reason why there should be greater laxity permitted on this side, where competent professional gentlemen are engaged.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Hormusjee Jamsetjee Bottleewalla Sons and Co. vs. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee.

Mr. Bayley, with Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, for the appellants, the original plaintiffs.

The Hon'ble Mr. White with Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, for the respondent, the original defendant.

An objection was raised at the outset similar to that in the preceding case, *viz.*, that a copy of the Judge's notes had not been filed. Mr. Bayley maintained that the notes had been filed months ago. The Court's officers, however, seemed to know nothing about them. In consequence of what fell from Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. White courteously waived all objection to the alleged irregularity; and the appeal proceeded. While the matter was being discussed in court, Mr Peile, the appellant's attorney, had the dexterity to walk up into the Prothonotary's office, where he found the identical notes, the existence of which was denied, and which he shortly afterwards presented in court through his counsel.

Mr. Bayley stated that the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 31,086, being the balance due to them as shroffs and as the defendant's agents in certain "sutta" transactions. The payment of the money was admitted at the settlement of issues and final disposal of the case on the 19th and 20th September 1864, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch. It was admitted that the contract was "sutta," and that the burden of proof lay on the defendant. Now, the defendant, at the trial of the case, contended that he had sent to the plaintiffs, through Mr. Khunderow Morojee, not his regular solicitor, a notice of countermand before the 19th June 1864 the due date for payment of the money. All the plaintiffs denied having ever before that day heard anything about the countermand. After hearing witnesses in the case, Mr. Justice Couch gave a decree for the defendant with costs. His Lordship, in giving judgment, remarked that "although there was not strict proof of the contents of the paper served by Dinnanath, there is evidence from which I may reasonably find, that a notice in substance not to pay was served on the plaintiffs and accepted." Now, Mr. Bayley contended that the evidence did not warrant that finding of the learned judge. It was extremely unlikely that, after receiving notice, the plaintiffs would be so foolish as to pay money out of their own pockets. The defendant admitted that he was sick and that he did not take any part in pointing out the plaintiffs or getting the notice served upon them. In the conflict of evidence in the case, the court had the distinct denial upon oath by the four plaintiffs that none of them heard anything about the countermand until it was mentioned in court, not, as it was, at the settlement of issues, but at the final hearing of the cause. The learned counsel begged their Lordships' attention to the marvellous looseness of the way in which the man, who was alleged to have served the notice, gave his evidence. He said in effect that he served something, but what or upon whom he did not know. The learned counsel cited a case in point from the 6th *Jurist*; and read and commented upon the evidence recorded in the court below.

The chief, indeed the only, point for the consideration of the court seemed to be, whether or not the defendant had sent a countermand to the plaintiffs. Their Lordships were of opinion, upon the evidence submitted to them, and without calling upon the respondent's counsel to reply, that the judgment of the court below must be confirmed, and the appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK OF GUZERAT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, inform the shareholders, what has become of the capital of the Bank of Guzerat? This Company was formed at the close of 1864, or the beginning of 1865, and Rs. 100 have been paid on each share. As the Bank has not commenced business it cannot, or rather should not, have sustained losses during the late crisis; but it would be satisfactory to those interested to know what has become of their money.

R. O.

27th January.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I hope you will please permit me, through your most valuable journal, to suggest to the directors of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation to change the day fixed for the forthcoming general meeting. It strikes me that many shareholders will be unable to attend (as they are almost all officials), on account of the falling of the China mail day on the 14th February next, and the directors had better, to the advantage of all, change it for 17th of that month. I cannot understand why they have appointed the mail day. It is very suspicious! And also, why the advertisements for the "general meeting" do not appear daily instead of the "transfer notice." I wish them to be extremely cautious as they are fellow-brethern.

27th January. PARSEE.

THE MAIN DRAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On the 23rd of August last, you published my telegram announcing the departure from England of the venerable and respected Mr. Punch. Since his arrival here, I have been in hopes that he would have taken in hand the removal of this the standing disgrace of Bombay, and I can only account for his silence by supposing that he has been vegetating in the airy regions of Malabar Hill, and has not as yet been invited to spend an evening in the halls of Parell, or the Byculla Club, after the sea breeze has set in.

Joking aside; what are the Press, the owners of property, and the residents of Parell, Byculla and Love Grove about that they allow such a nuisance to exist a day longer? Up, I say, one and all, and compel Government, or that autocrat, the Municipal Commissioner, to remedy the evil, by having it arched over before next monsoon, and thus prevent the wholesale poisoning of the air we breathe, otherwise I am afraid you will soon have to bemoan the loss of your correspondent,

THE VULTURE OF THE FLATS.

A NEW "PONS ASINORUM."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—My education, much neglected in early youth, has nevertheless been somwhat advanced in later years, by a careful perusal of the leading newspapers of the day; and I flatter myself that I have made such progress, as to be able, when hard pushed, to write a few sentences of common sense, and, moreover, to write correctly *with the aid of a Dictionary*. In the pursuit of my studies, I have within the last few days read two letters from Mr. Fred. J. Barnard, which have thrown me into a state bordering on despair. It is possible, Sir, that a new addition of that noble work, by L. Murray, Esq., has been lately brought out, containing fresh rules for the construction of sentences? Or, may I ask you in confidence, whether Webster's Dictionary is really the "latest thing out"?

I am led to make these enquiries, Sir, as there are many things in the letters above mentioned, which I cannot understand; and amongst others, I am curious to know the meaning of the word *valueness*, which, after a careful search, is not to be found either in Johnson, Webster, or Walker.

Mr. Barnard will, therefore, throw much light on the subject, if he will kindly give us his interpretation of the word in question, and at the same time, assure the public at large that it is not a term used in law, which when addressed to Mr. Tuback, or "the meanest buggywalla," may subject the unfortunate offender to an action for assault.

AN UNEDUCATED MAN.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, and the Health Officer in particular, to the great neglect and carelessness displayed by their inspectors and hallalcores, in the discharge of their respective functions.

Ever since the Commissioner has forcibly caused one private hallalcore to take the service of the Municipality, my compound, and particularly the necessaries, have been kept in a most filthy and disgraceful condition, (than was known to have experienced for the last 20 years back.) My former hallalcore refused to continue in the same peaceful manner which has hitherto characterized his fraternity, and although several of my friends have repeatedly complained to the Municipal Commissioner, he appears to be of opinion that they merit nothing better than silent contempt.

This, certainly, does not speak much to the credit of the Health Officer and his satellites, and as these annoyances cannot any longer be tolerated, unless at the destruction of our own health, I would urge upon the Commissioner the immediate necessity of sending a staff of hallalcores and inspectors to work off the pestly arrears which have accumulated since the Commissioner's so called *new system* has been introduced, or allow us to have our private bhungees, who not only do their duty properly, but are ever ready to respond to any call which, in cases of sickness in family, we are very often called upon to make on them.

I live in Kalbadavie, and if the Commissioner were only to call over there any morning, he will leave the premises in quicker time than he came in.

SUFFERER.

NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAWUR *vs.* ATMARAM MADHOWJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the *Times of India* Overland Summary of the 28th November, which was delivered in England on the 23rd December last, there is the report of a trial before Mr. Justice Anstey of a case where Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur was plaintiff and Atmaram Madhowjee defendant. In that report my name is incidentally mentioned in connection with the transactions in question, and I feel it right to ask you to insert the following explanatory note. It has been the misfortune of Mr. George Taylor and myself to be connected in many matters of business with the defendant in the action referred to, Atmaram Madhowjee, but as regards the case in despute, I simply had no knowledge of the transaction, I did not even know, until I saw the report of the trial, that the defendant had had any business dealings with the plaintiff, and I never purchased or authorised any one to purchase on my account a single share for future delivery in the "Bombay Reclamation Company." The report is so meagre that it is impossible for me to judge of what was actually said by and for the defendant at the trial, but I fear that the Court must have been misled with reference to the opening of the transfer books of the "Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company." So late in the month of June last, as far as I can recollect at a board meeting in March or April, a resolution was passed to the effect, that the Secretary of the Company be requested to open the transfer books, and advertise that they were open in the public papers, but at the urgent request of the native directors, the resolution was put in abeyance for a day or two. At a board meeting held subsequently the same directors determined not to put the resolution into effect at all *in spite of the remonstrances of myself and the Secretary.*

As the first of July drew near and I found that the directors were still determined not to open the books for transfer, I wrote them a letter in which I pointed out to them the feeling which would be prevalent in the public mind if the transfer books were not opened, and the buyers and sellers of shares for future delivery not allowed the opportunity of fulfilling their contracts. This letter was circulated, and after being seen and signed by the three Bhattia directors was *lost* in some unaccountable manner by Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee in his office. I immediately requested the Secretary to call the directors together, and at the meeting I wrote out, as far as I could recollect, the sum and substance of my lost letter, and handed it to the Secretary for record in the presence of my co-directors. I then obtained the assistance of the Solicitor to the Company, and after a great deal of trouble, and unpleasant feeling at the meeting, we prevailed upon the board to allow the books for the transfer of the shares of the Company to be opened on the following morning (the same day that the "Frere Land and Reclamation Company" opened their books for the like purpose). All these particulars can be verified by a reference to the books of the Company in the possession of the Secretary, for everything which occurred at the board meeting was recorded in the minute book at the request of Mr. Crawford and myself.

According to his Lordship's judgment, I fear that he was led to suppose that I had an interest with Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee in *all* his transactions, whereas the number of Mazagon shares purchased for future delivery in my name (and that for three of us) was something under twenty. I well remember Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee reporting that he had purchased a large number of Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company's shares for future delivery, and that he had done so on the joint account of three of us, but I declined to have anything to do with the transaction as I had given him no authority to make the purchases, when he said that he would take them over in his own account: this he did, for I know nothing of the 150 shares in question up to this time, or with whom he made the contracts. All the shares purchased in which I had an interest were recorded in the statement laid befor my creditors.

THOMAS DIVER.

South Penge Road, Surrey, 3rd January.

MADRAS.

THE EXECUTION.—On Saturday morning before the sun rose, the fated Malay murderer was led to the gallows to pay the last penalty of the law. Crowds had assembled to witness the shocking spectacle, and the unfortunate man seemed to bear his fate with great fortitude. He spoke to those around him, but none could understand his language; and when the noose was strung he gave evidence of a strong physical constitution, which did not succumb for more than five minutes to the awful instrument of death.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 22.*

THE LATE MR. STEELE.—With much regret we announce the death yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Lionel U. Steele, First Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court. So recently as Saturday evening last, the deceased gentleman was at the Guindy Races, but early on that night he was attacked with cholera, to which disease his strength rapidly succumbed. As First Judge of the Small Cause Court of this city, Mr. Steele during the last four years acquitted himself in a manner which reflected honour on himself and on Gray's Inn of which he was a member. Though he had never had much practice at the bar, he was well grounded in the law, and his judgements proved that he was in the habit of bestowing much labour in searching the authorities. He was well versed in the literature of the day, and like many a more distinguished lawyer, he was peculiarly fond of poetry, and committed to memory numerous selections both grave and gay from the chief lyrical works of modern times. As a painstaking and conscientious Judge, his loss will, we feel sure, be deeply deplored by the Government and by all who have been brought into official contact with him.—*Madras Times, Jan. 22.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DR. THOMSON, Professor of Natural Science, at Roorkee College, is appointed Meteorological Reporter for the North-Western Provinces, on a somewhat increased salary. A similar appointment will, we are told, be made in the Punjab. It is hoped that these Meteorological Reporters will, by turning to useful account the sources of information which already exist, obtain results of great value.—*Pioneer, Jan. 22.*

OUDH.

RECENTLY, during the absence of Mr. Commissioner Mayne on privilege leave, Mr. Carnegy, an uncovenanted civilian and first class Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, officiated as Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division. The *Delhi Gazette* in its issue of the 16th January speaks of this fact thus:—"We notice the fact prominently because Mr. Carnegy is an uncovenanted civilian, and hitherto in Oudh, or so far as our knowledge goes, even out of Oudh, the office of Commissioner has never for one day been held by an uncovenanted officer." Now, while with our contemporary, we hail this recognition of the value of an able uncovenanted civilian with pleasure, we must, "so far as our knowledge goes," correct our contemporary on one point. He says that hitherto the office of Commissioner has never for one single day been held by an uncovenanted officer. Reference to the orders of the Government of India will show him that this office had been held for three months on an occasion prior to that now referred to, and that the officer who then officiated was the Mr. P. Carnegy, who has now again been honoured by the confidence of the Government he served.—*Pioneer, Jan. 22.*

MALTA.

QUARANTINE.—Arrivals from Malta in Sicily are now admitted in free pratique, after the usual visit on board the Sanitary authorities. The quarantine on arrivals from this Island in Geece has been reduced from eleven to five days.—*Malta Times, Dec. 28.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to state that telegraphic communication between Malta and the Continent of Europe, by means of the Malta and Sicily cable, has been re-established, and telegrams are now transmitted by it as usual. The fault, which has been repaired, was found to exist in the Malta shore-end, in the Marsamuscetto-Harbour; but, owing to no replies having been received from the Sicily side, the *Hawk* ran over to Sicily with a batch of messages for the Continent, and to see what was the matter, when it was ascertained that, owing to the interruption, the telegraphic staff were not at their post.—*Id.*

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.—The Benghazi and Alexandria section of the Malta and Alexandria submarine cable suddenly stopped working on Sunday morning, the 24th inst. The cause of interruption is supposed to be situated about one hundred miles to the westward of Alexandria. The telegraph steamer *Hawk* left Malta about noon on Tuesday, to ascertain the exact position of the fault. She will then immediately proceed to the spot where, through the kindness of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Smart, the Commander-in-Chief, she is to be met by H. M. S. *Pelican*, which has, on other similar occasions, rendered great service to the repairing expeditions. The *Pelican* left for the place of rendezvous yesterday morning. The other sections of this important line continue in good working order. We trust that the public will not long be deprived of the advantages of direct telegraphic communication between Malta and Alexandria.—*Id.*

SIR Henry Storks, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, stated his wish that the people of Malta, and their Representatives in Council, should thoroughly understand that, though temporarily absent, their interests and welfare were ever before him, and nothing would grieve him more than to suppose, that their affairs would suffer by his temporary absence. Her Majesty's Government also wished it to be clearly understood that the absence of Sir Henry Storks from his post as Governor was merely temporary, and that he would return to Malta to resume his duties as soon as possible.

Lieut. G. C. Strahan, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry Storks, having received orders to join His Excellency at Jamaica, proceeded on Saturday for Southampton en route to that Island.—*Id.*

IN consequence of an accident to the machinery of the *Delta*, the *Tanjore* took the last mail to Marseilles, and the former vessel is detained at Alexandria. We regret to hear that a fatal accident took place on board the *Delta*, on Christmas day, by one of the crew falling into the engine room.—*Id. Jan. 4.*

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Massilia*, which left Malta on the 12th ultimo, being on the 15th ult., at 8.50 A. M., in lat. 37 18 N., long. 2 29 E., observed the French schooner *Diligente* with signals of distress hoisted, and altered her course and steered towards her, when the crew made signals that they wished to leave the schooner, as she was sinking. There was a tremendous sea running; but after remaining by her for eight hours, one of the *Massilia's* boats, manned by the second officer and four men who volunteered to go, went and rescued the crew, who were taken on board and landed at Gibraltar.—*Id.*

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SCANDAL.

(*From the Pioneer, Jan. 22.*)

In a previous issue we touched upon that public evil—libel; we have now to deal with a subject which, though in some respects cognate, possesses sufficient individuality to justify our speaking of it as an evil *per se*. Scandal bears the same relation to libel as a skilful murder by slow poisoning does to a clumsy assasination with a blunderbuss. It is in the nature of scandal to be exoteric. Libel is essentially exoteric. By the former the character is undermined, by the latter it is crushed; and while both tend towards the same result, the injury to the victim of scandal is too often enhanced by his being the only person unconscious of what has befallen him. Possibly some may urge with Othello, that he who has taken from him something that he does not miss not knowing of the robbey, is not robbed at all; but this argument, though it may be applicable enough in some instances, cannot be held to be so in respect to a stolen reputation, the loss of which must affect him who has lost it, albeit he is ignorant of the theft or cannot trace the thief.

It has been truly remarked that "were all the vexations of life put together, we should find that a great part of them proceed from those calumnies and reproaches which we spread abroad concerning one another." This apothegm holds good as much now as it did a century and a half ago; and the society of 1866, suffers as severely from the malicious utterances of a Lady Sneerwell or Sir Benjamin Backbite of this day as did that of 1714 from the slanderers of that period.

To account satisfactorily for the pleasure derived by scandal-mongers from their trade in

> "That abominable tittle-tattle,
> The cud eschewed by human cattle,"

is a task entirely beyond our power. By what mental obliquity it occurs, that the person who would shrink from stealing a purse, thinks it highly entertaining, and wholly innocent, to filch a good name, is a psychological problem that we would rather avoid. It is sufficient for our purpose—the existence of scandal being admitted—to show the forms in which it ordinarily affects society.

With this object in view, we commence by classifying scandal-mongers under five categories as follows:—

1. Those who talk scandal because they have no other subject of conversation.
2. Those who mistake personality for wit and scandal for satire.
3. Those who hope by depreciating the reputations of their neighbours to gain a comparative increase of their own.
4. Those who detract from the reputations of their neighbours to reduce them to the level of the indifferent characters they enjoy themselves.
5. Those who act upon moral grounds.

With the first class, scandal rarely assumes the character of an art, if, indeed, it rises above the low level of small-talk. By the members of this body the aphorism, that "the noblest study of mankind is man," is understood in a sense which would strike the author (could he be struck in anything) with a very refreshing surprise. Man is the noblest study for mankind, the gossip reasons, and he develops the nobility of his study by enquiring what A does with his income, how B came to be separated from his wife, why C declined D's invitation to dinner, and so on. To this student the most interesting psychological enquiry is of no moment whatever, when compared with the question whether Jones danced twice or three times with Miss Brown. It is his mission to find scandal in running brooks, slander in stones, and bad in everything; and his life is spent in circulating, at second-hand, personalities which are pointless, or not according as his wit is supported by his memory, and true or false as chance may direct. Take him from this line of conversation, and his muse is ingloriously mute. Let him vilify society, and like the brook, he'll chatter on for ever. But of the members of this class this much must be said, that they are singularly just in the distribution of their slander. Their conversation, like that of Sir Benjamin Backbite, is a perpetual libel on all their acquaintances; but at the same time they have, in common with that distinguished knight, a sufficient sense of what is fair to induce them to abuse a stranger just as soon as their best freind.

Of those who compose the second class, it is not necessary to speak at any length. The scandal which emanates from this order may be the result of an atrabilious temperament which pants to be satirical, or the consequence of a too fully-developed bump of self-esteem and an abortive effort to be witty. But, however annoying it may be, it rarely is injurious; for equally failing to attain the lofty eminence of sarcasm, wit, or libel, it halts at that point where dulness merges into impertinence.

The members of the third and fourth classes differ only in this, that those of the former employ scandal as a lever to raise their own characters above the standard of their neighbours, while those of the latter use the same means for producing other reputations to the standard of their own. The cry of one class is—"Behold! I am not as these." The shibboleth of the other is—"Behold! *these* are such as I." The resemblance between the two classes may extend even to the degree of reputation enjoyed by both. It is almost certain that members of the fourth order will possess "a sort of puny, sickly reputation, that is always ailing, yet will outlive the robuster characters of a hundred prudes;" and it is more than probable that the same moral valetudinarianism extends to the class above them. Remembering, then, that "the virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel," the third and fourth class scandal-mongers employ all their forces in an attack upon other characters rather than the defence of their own; and, bearing in mind the fact, that if a good deal of dirt is thrown some will stick, the occupation of their lives is to bespatter society with moral filth. To these classes does it more particularly occur to "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." With a boldness of invention and delicacy of colouring worthy of a better cause, they will manipulate a noon-day call into an elopement, or a morning ride into a duel, and have all the details so finished as to defy criticism. Hand over to their tender mercies Diana, and

> "The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
> Into their study of imagination,"

and a result in a metamorphoses of the chaste goodness into a Sicilian Lais. Finally it may be said that scandal, without any basis whatever, when produced by these classes, is more likely to be effective than that which the first and second classes have raised upon a very small foundation of fact.

In approaching the fifth class, we feel no little trepidation. Hitherto we have been dealing with mortals as frail as ourselves; but we are now about to speak of those who act upon moral grounds, who encourage morality on earth by publishing the want of it, and who propagate the desire for heaven by making this world too hot to be pleasant. To this class, influenced, as its members undoubtedly are, by religious motives, is accorded the privilege of putting original constructions upon such scriptural passages as may, in the vulgar interpretation, interfere with their mission. For instance, the obviously impracticable dictum, "speak ill of no man," is disposed of by the substitution of "well" for ill, and, very possibly, the inconvenient admonition, in respect to casting the first stone, is overcome either by procuring some sinless individual for this purpose, and following up the first projectile with many others, or by casting so many stones at once that it would be impossible to say that any one was first more than another. It not unfrequently happens that the perfection of scandal is (greatly to our surprise) found to exist in this class. We might expect high finish in the art of destroying reputations when the artists do not particularly pledge themselves to good-will and charity towards men, but, at first sight, it appears somewhat contradictory that the apotheosis of calumny should be the work of a class which acts solely upon moral principles. It is only when we discover the worthlessness of that possession which we hold upon the breath of others, that we thoroughly appreciate that good-will and charity which eases us of a reputation, in order that it may not be exposed to the rough shafts of less-inspired slanderers; nor is the manner in which this class effects its purpose unworthy of our contemplation. While blunders of the first, second, third, and fourth classes carry a reputation by direct assault, the more finished performer of the fifth order does it by an indirect movement, the subtility of which could only be the consequence of some high moral direction. Like Mrs. Candour, the slanderers of class five carry the direst havoc into a reputation which they would appear to defend, or ruin the characters of people for whom they are apparently expressing the most heartfelt sympathy. A shrug of the shoulders, and the remark: "What a pity it is that Mr. Blank is so attentive to Mrs. Asterisk, though, of course, there is nothing in it,"—when scientifically performed by a highly moral traducer, acts with far more force against the reputations assailed than the direct assertion made by one less proficient, that the couple referred to had actually levanted. But we have, perhaps, been too daring in even hinting the existence of this fifth class, and we therefore refrain from further remark.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITEE ON THE CONVERTS RE-MARRIAGE BILL.

(*From the Gazette of India, January 20.*)

We the undersigned, the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to legalize under certain circumstances, the re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity was referred, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Bill and the legislative proceedings relating to it having been extensively circulated with the express object of eliciting opinion from the various persons and religious communities interested in the measure, a very great number of papers having reference to it have been received in the Legislative Department. A list of them will be found in the Appendix to our Report. Most of these communications discuss the principle of the proposed Bill, and on these we will only remark that the weight of opinion, so far as it can be collected from them, appears to be in favour of the measure. The details of the Bill are, however, criticized in a certain number of the documents which have been sent in. To such criticisms we have given our careful attention, and we have derived from them much valuable assistance.

In compliance with the nearly unanimous wish of the persons and bodies which have addressed the Legislature on the subject, we have provided in the Bill, as amended by us, for the dissolution of the former marriage in all cases where the Petitioner obtains a decree permitting re-marriage. The change necessitates an alteration in the title of the Bill, and enables us to omit several Sections which were contained in the original draft.

We propose that the procedure to be followed when the Petitioner is a female shall differ in some respects from the procedure prescribed by the Bill in the case of male Petitioners. We are of opinion, after careful consideration, that the difficulties attending compulsory private interviews in cases where the convert is a female, and the husband retains his native religion, are insuperable. We have therefore, provided that in such cases the male respondent shall be merely interrogated by the Judge, and that upon his reiterated refusal to co-habit with the Petitioner, a decree shall be made dissolving the marriage. But we have introduced a proviso that if the Petitioner so desire, the procedure shall be in all respects identical with that which male Petitioners are bound to follow.

The degree of respect due to infant marriages is a subject a good deal discussed in the papers before us. We have not thought fit to assume the absolute nullity of such marriages, but we propose that when the parties have reached the age which admits of a suit being instituted under the Bill, the unconverted partner shall be once interrogated, and that, in case of a refusal to co-habit, a decree shall issue.

We provide that there shall be no appeal from any of the orders passed in a suit under the Bill. While the power of appeal, however limited, might be employed to protract the proceedings to an inordinate length, we think it would be of little service to the ends of justice, the questions to be tried being necessarily for the most part questions of fact of the simplest kind, and the Court empowered to try them being a tribunal of dignity and authority, the District Court in the Mofussil, and the High Court on its original side in the Presidency Towns.

As apprehension is expressed in many of the papers before us that the expense of the proceedings will be beyond the means of the classes to which the converts in general belong, we have reduced the stamp on the petition from ten rupees to two.

A point which we have anxiously considered is the claim of the Roman Catholics to be exempted from the Bill. The Roman Catholic Clergy have addressed to us several urgent representations which will be found among the papers circulated through the Council, and they deputed Dr. Hartmann, the Vicar-Apostolic of Patna, to confer with the Legislative Department on the subject of the proposed legislation. While they express their approval of the principle of the measure, and affirm that it has always had the sanction of their Church, they assert that they have a procedure of their own, founded on the Canon-law and of much antiquity, which, though it does not widely differ from the procedure prescribed by the Bill, is, nevertheless, not exactly identical with it. They aver that it would be against their conscience and their duty to substitute any secular procedure for that which their own ecclesiastical authorities direct to be observed. As we are satisfied of the existence of such a procedure, and as we feel ourselves compelled to attach weight to the fact that the British Government in Ireland and in its Colonial dependencies has never attempted to interfere with Roman Catholic discipline on the subjects of marriage and divorce, we have thought fit to introduce a Section which will have the effect of placing the Roman Catholic Clergy and their converts on the same footing in which they would have been if Act XXV of 1864 and Act V of 1865 had not passed.

The communications which we have hitherto noticed have proceeded from persons or bodies professing the Christian religion. Other documents have been received by us which discuss the provisions of the measure from the point of view of the unconverted partner whose marriage is sought to be dissolved.

The Mahometans claim to be totally exempted from the Bill. The Mahometan community of Bengal, in a temperately worded petition, have represented that, by the law of their religion, which is also the secular law applicable to marriage and divorce, the conversion of either husband or wife from Mahometanism entails a cancelment of the marriage so complete that the patners cannot re-marry without certain special formalities. They cite many passages from their religious writers in favour of their proposition, and the greatest part of their petition is occupied with a representation of the consequences which would follow if persons who, on the assumption, that the view taken by the petition is correct, are no longer husband and wife, were confronted in the manner directed by the Bill. As the force of the argument depends wholly on the soundness of the legal position taken up, we have attentively considered the authorities cited, and have had them critically examined by our Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Muir, whose competency to deal with a question of the kind will not be disputed. We have convinced ourselves accordingly that the view taken by the Mahometan petitioners is correct, and we find that the law is similarly laid down in English text-books of Mahometan jurisprudence written before the Bill was contemplated. Inasmuch, however, as the authorities cited are from writers held in respect, more particularly by the Sunni section of Mahometans, we thought proper to communicate on the subject, through the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with the Mujtahid, the religious head of the Shiah Mahometan community. The law laid down by him corresponds exactly with the allegations of the Petitioners. Under these circumstances, it is not only undesirable, but impossible, to include Mahometans in the Bill. The re-marriage of a convert to Christanity from Mahometanismis not forbidden by any existing law. Nor is the celebration for such marriage an illegal act.

Some attempt has been made to show that the conversion of a married person from Hinduism to another religion entails a divorce by force of law. We are not, however, satisfied with the arguments by which this view is supported, and, moreover, it is only maintained in the case, comparatively rare in practice, where the wife is a convert, while the husband remains a Hindu. We have, therefore, retained the procedure of the Bill in its application to Hinduism and other Native religions of India. At the same time, we believe that most, if not all, of the objections advanced by Hindus to the measure may be met by provisions which are not at variance with its spirit. In our endeavours so to neutralize these objections, we have been much aided by papers circulated by our Hon'ble colleagues the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Maharaja of Burdwan, and also by a petition from the British Indian Association of Bengal.

We have provided, in the amended Bill, that wherever the respondent is a female who, under the Code of Civil Procedure, would be excused from personal appearance in Court, she shall be exclusively interrogated by Commissioners. We have given a similar privilege to all female respondents whom, whether they be entitled to exemption from appearance under the Code or not, the Judge in his discretion may think fit to relieve from the necessity of personal attendance. We have further adopted a suggestion made both by the Maharaja of Vizianagram and by the Maharaja of Burdwan, and have permitted the Judge to compose the Commission either wholly of females or of males and females together. The Judge is also empowered to depute to delegates, who may be females, the discretion which is vested in him with respect to interviews between the convert and the unconverted partner. The only Section of the Bill as originally drafted, which related to the custody of children was one which provided, that children in the sole custody of the father should be given up to the mother until they attained the age of three. We find that objections have been made to this Section from opposite points of view. After weighing these objections, we are disposed to accede to the opinion expressed by our late colleague, Mr. Harrington, and to admit that the Legislature would do wisely to abstain from regulating the guardianship or custody of children born before the conversion of the father or mother. We propose, therefore, to omit the Section. The effect will be to leave the general law of India to decide all questions of guardianship, and of the right to custody of the persons of the children.

We recommend, that the Bill as amended by us be passed; but that it be published for at least three weeks previously in the *Gazette of India*, together with our present Report.

JOHN LAWRENCE.
C. BEADON.
H. S. MAINE.
G. N. TAYLOR.
W. MUIR.
The 15th January, 1866. S. ST. J. GORDON

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. " 12 Ditto. " 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned. The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. .. 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 1 .... 2s. 1¼d. "
On demand .... 2s. 1¼d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0¾d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " " 9 " ... 5 "
" " " 6 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LAC OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & CO.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand " 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " " "
12 " " 6 " " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

Capital: Rs. 80,00,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—Chairman.
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopeljee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 " "
" " 6 " " " "
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing therefrom free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " ... ... 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ANGLO-CHINESE SQUADRON.—FOR SALE,

the undermentioned Vessels, lately belonging to the above Squadron, built in 1863 expressly for the Service of the Emperor of China.

Names.	Tonnage.	Wood or Iron.	Paddle or Screw.	Horse Power.	Maker of Engines.	Speed when built. Full Speed.	Speed when built. Half Speed.	Stowage of Coal.	No. of days at full Speed.	No. of days a Half Speed.	Length of Ship. Feet.	Width of Ship. Feet.	Armament.	Original cost price without Armament. £	Remarks.
"KEANGSOO," Despatch Gun-boat ...	1,015	Wood.	Paddle.	300	J. Day and Co., Southampton...	10½	10½	270	7	12	251 Draught of Water 10 feet light, 12 feet deep.	29	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 120 men.	45,500	Built by John White, of Cowes, in June 1863. Wood diagonally built. Can carry 400 men on deck.
"KWANTUNG," Gunboat...	523	Iron...	Paddle.	150	Laird, Brothers, Birkenhead ...	13	8	160	9	14	184 Draught of Water 9 feet 6 inches light, 10 feet 9 inches deep.	26	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 100 men.	20,000	Built by Laird, Brothers, at Birkenhead, of Iron, with Engine-room shell-proof.
"AMOY" (formerly H. M.'s Gun-boat "Jasper").........	301	Wood.	Screw ...	80 condensing.	Mandsley and Co....	8	6	45	9¾	14	161 According to Register 133 Actual. Draught of Water 7 feet light, 9 feet deep.	22.3 23	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 2 Howitzers.	9,000	Purchased from the Admiralty for £8,000, but afterwards fitted as condensing Engine, and re-coppered.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above named Vessels will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, and will be opened at noon on Wednesday, the 1st day of February 1866.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender, and the remainder on delivery of the Vessel and Stores.

Persons desirous of visiting the Vessels, may do so on application to the Superintendent of Marine, from whom printed Catalogues of the Fixtures and Stores to be sold with each Ship, and any further particulars may be obtained.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
(Signed) F B. MONTRESOR, Commodore,
Commanding East Indian Squadron.
Bombay, 29th November 1865.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

—ESTABLISHED, 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............	" DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	-	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th February, 1865.

Holloway's Ointment.—Wounds, Scalds, Burns, and Irritating Sores.—The peculiarly mild, soothing, anti-inflammatory powers exerted by this Ointment strongly recommends its use to all persons who have charge of children. Accidents will occur in the nursery in spite of the greatest caution and utmost vigilance. The scratch, the burn, or the scald, treated early with this Ointment, assumes no angry aspect, and never long tortures the little sufferer whose very cry excites each bystander's compassion and pierces the parent's heart. Every nurse should consider this invaluable Ointment an essential to a well-appointed nursery. This Ointment is applicable to any sore, whatever its character. It conducts to health as surely as the compass points to the north.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, just arrived per mail steamer, a case of QUININE, 1 ounce in Bottle, from HOWARDS & SONS, Stratford, near London. A Sample to be seen at our Office.
CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY and Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand etc., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition with lock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobb's patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.—We beg to inform our constituents, and the public in general, that although we have given up the supply of English Newspapers and Periodicals from the end of 1865, we will still continue for some time longer to import new Books, and receive orders for any required from England by parties up-country, as usual.

We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our constituents who have responded to our call for payment of our accounts; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.

From this date, it is particularly requested that all parties who have subscribed for English Papers, &c., to our successor, MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, will send their subscriptions *direct to him*, and not through us, as we have no connection with him in the matter.

The following new books, and new editions of old works, are now on sale at our rooms, for which orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. When cash is sent with orders, ten per cent discount will be allowed, or the books will be sent free of postage to any part of India when they come under book post weight:—

	Rs.	
Half Hours with the Best authors. 2 vols. ...	6	12
Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds. Illustrated ...	10	8
Poems by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated ...	15	12
Wilmott's The Poets of the 19th Century. Illustrated	9	8
Smith's A Summer in Skye. 2 vols ...	12	0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports 6th edn ...	8	0
Dougall's Shooting Simplified: guns and shooting ...	4	8
Dr. Vaughan's Plain Words on Christian Living ...	3	8
The Engineer and Machinist's Assistant. 2 vols ...	65	0
Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch. 5 vols ...	37	8
George Geith, of Fen Court. By author of Too much alone ...	4	8
Samuel Warren's Miscellanies ...	4	8
The Sixpenny Magazine, vol. X ...	2	12
Edward Irving's Miscellanies ...	4	8
Art of making British Wines and Brewing ...	5	12
Major H. B. Hall's The Queen's Messenger ...	12	0
Holloway's Essays on the Indian Mutiny ...	5	12
Dina; or familiar faces ...	3	12
Romola. By George Eliot ...	4	8
Gilbert's De Porfundis: a tale of the social deposits ...	4	8
The Story of the great March. By Sherman's A.D.C. ...	5	12
Mrs. Henry Wood's The Channings ...	4	8
F. C. Crepp's Statistical Book-keeping ...	15	12
The Sixpenny Journal, vol. IV. ...	3	12
Reynolds's Miscellany, vol XXXIV. ...	3	0
The Quiver. Vol. II. New Series. Illustrated	3	12
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. IX	4	8
Wright's Sacred Melodies for four voices ...	3	0
Kieser's The Scottish Melodist ...	3	12
Cambridge Shakespeare, vol. VI. only ...	8	0
Morrison's Practical Book-keeping ...	6	0
Meredith's The Saving of Shagpat—an Arabian story	3	12
The Recreations of a Country Parson, Series 1 ...	2	12
Fun, Vols. 5, 7, and 8. Each ...	3	8
Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine ...	27	0
Regulations by Authority, for European Officers in India Part II Commands &c. ...	8	0
Part III. Furlough, Retirement, &c. ...	5	12
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Walker's The Rifle; its theory and practice. 2nd edn	3	12
Hawthorne's Our Old Home ...	3	12
Dr. Guthrie's Man and the Gospel ...	5	12
Gosse's A Year at the Shore ...	6	12
Shakespear's The Wild Sports of India ...	3	12
Bennett's London People, sketched from life ...	3	12
Saunders's Abel Drake's Wife; a novel ...	3	12
C.P. Smyth's Our inheritance in the Great Pyramid	9	0
Wraxall's The Backwoodsman. Illustrated ...	4	8
Cricketana. By author of The Cricket Field ...	3	12
Townsend's The Manual of Dates: dictionary of reference to the most important events in history of Mankind ...	9	8
Owden's Horse Warranty ...	2	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook ...	3	12
Hunt's romances and drolls of the West of England. 2 vols ...	12	0
Captain Mayne Reid's The White Gauntlet ...	2	12
——— The Boy Slaves ...	2	12
Le Fanu's Uncle Silas: a tale of Bartram-Haugh ..	4	8
Julia Kavanagh's English Woman of Letters. 2 vols.	15	12
Bennie's British Arms in China and Japan ...	9	0
History of the Siege of Delhi ...	5	0
Russell's Canada; its Defences, Resources, &c. ...	8	0
Ninth Report of H. M.'s Civil Service Commissioners. 1864 ...	2	0
Percy B. St. John's Paul Peabody; or the Apprentice of the World ...	4	8
Beeton's Annual for 1866; a book for the Young ...	4	8
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——— 3 vols. By Lane ...	25	0
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General Dauma's The Horses of the Sahara ...	8	0
Mrs. H. Wood's Oswald Cray. 3 vols. in 1 ...	4	8
General Mitchell's Biographies of Eminent Soldiers.	6	12
General Hutchinson on Dog-Breaking ...	11	4
Colonel Jackson's What to Observe; or the Traveller's Remembrancer. Revised by Dr. N. Shaw ...	8	0
Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving ...	3	12
Page's Hand-book of Geological Terms ...	4	8
Lewes's Studies in Animal Life ...	3	12
The Post of Honor. By author of Doing and Suffering ...	3	12
Captain Lendy's Military Surveying, Drawing, &c. ...	18	12
A Shakespeare Memorial, 1564-1864. Paper cover.	1	4
——— Cloth bound...	5	0
Hughes's Map of India. Published by Phillips ...	5	12
Russell's Eccentric Personages ...	4	8
Biography of Benjamin Franklin ...	2	12
Mrs. H. Wood's Lord Oakburn's Daughters ...	4	8
Mrs. Mullen's Faith and Victory; Progress of Christianity in Bengal ...	3	8
The Adventures of Don. Quixote. Cheap edn. ...	4	4
Journal of Eugenie de Guerin. By Trebutien ...	5	12
Bull on Maternal Management of Children... ...	3	12
Cassell's Popular Education, complete in 6 vols.	21	0
Light on the Grave. By author of Emblems of Jesus...	2	0
A Cavalry Officer's The Handy Horse-Book ...	2	12
Lee on discovery of Cause of Action of Heart ...	3	0
Biographies written by Lord Macaulay ...	3	0
The Interview; a companion to Enquire Within ...	2	0
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual, &c. ...	8	0
Selections from the works of Robert Browning ...	3	12
Pollock's Elements of Prognosis in Consumption ...	10	0
The Girl's Own Book of Games and Amusements ...	3	2
Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary... ...	4	4
Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. 2 vols...	6	0
English Lyrics. By Rev. R H. Baynes... ...	3	12
Stirling's Sir W. Hamilton: being philosophy of perception ...	3	12
Heads and Hands in the World of Labour... ...	3	12
Amelia B. Edward's Barbara's History ...	3	12
Tennyson's Poems. (Moxon's edition) ...	6	12
——— Idylls of the King (do.) ...	5	4
——— In Memoriam (do.) ...	4	8
——— The Princess (do.) ...	3	12
——— Maud, & other poems (do.) ...	3	12
Mrs. Carey Brock's Charity Helstone: a tale ...	3	12
Burn's Architectural and Engineering Drawing Book	1	8
The Book and its Story, By L. N. R. ...	6	8
Clarke's English Dictionary (Weale's Series) ...	3	8
Chambers's Something of Italy... ...	2	12
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; a romaunt, by Byron ...	2	12
Kingston's The Boy's Pleasure Book ...	3	4
Lives of the British Poets ...	2	12
Woodfall's The Letters of Junius, 2 vols ...	5	4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1866 ...	3	12
Hole's a brief Biographical Dictionary ...	3	8
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic ...	3	8
Staunton's The Great Schools of England ...	5	12

24th Jan., 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

☞ D'AGUILAR ON COURTS-MARTIAL, new edition, will reach us by next mail.—Orders now registered.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Glass and Crockery Ware, Glass Domes of sizes, Beer, Porter, and sundry Effects of the deceased persons, and a variety of other articles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, in the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 29th January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BROUGHAM, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (changing his residence); the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert sets, Plated ware, &c., Carved Furniture, such as Mahogany Dining Table, Dumb Waiters, handsomely Carved Blackwood Sideboard, Hatstand, Mahogany and Papier Maché and Gilt Chairs, rich Velvet Carpet, Plated 4 lights Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, by Tucker, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, English Sofa Tables, Engravings in maple frames, one nearly new Mahogany full-toned square Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard" (made expressly for the Indian Climate), Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes and Presses, Blackwood large Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washstand Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of)

One very handsome double seated Circular Round Glass Brougham with lamps, made expressly to order, by Hutchinson and Otto, Worcester.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. HENDERSON & Co.

On MONDAY the 5th, and on TUESDAY the 7th February next, at 12 o'clock on each day.

In consequence of Messrs. Henderson & Co. being desirous of closing their General Business, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shop in Meadow Street, the Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., consisting of the following valuable Goods:—

One Brass-bound Mahogany Sliding Trunk-camera, Swing-back and extra bases, 2 extra fronts, extra inner frames for plates 18 by 15 with a Ross Portrait Lens No. 4, for pictures in plates 18 by 16 in the Water House, Diaphragm, one 20 by 18 water-tight Glass Bath, Lerebour Lens for full size plates; Stereoscopic Cameras, fitted with two Ross Portrait Lenses, new, Lancaster Microscopes with Lerebour Lens, Lenses, Cameras Stereoscopes by other manufacturers, pure Chemicals, Morocco and Union cases with Mats and Glasses elegantly finished, and every other article connected with Photography. Photographic Jewellery, consisting of Lockets, Brooches, Masonic Rings with Watches, Shirt Studs, Ladies' Neck Chains, Guards, &c., all of fine gold and superior manufacture. Herring's preventive Brushes and Combs, for preventing the hair turning grey, and baldness, by preserving the hair and scalp in health. Electroline for moistening the skin of the head before applying the patent Galvanic Comb and Brush, will be sold in small lots; Magneto Electric Machine, one set of six Pints Daniel's Battering in Tray complete; French Patent Coffee Pots, "Tucker & Sons" Tent, Military Travellers' Chamber, Hunt and Wall Lamps, neat Porcelain Images, consisting of Cross with images of sizes, Perfumery in different sorts, rich Perfume Fountain with a Glass Basin, Parian Figures, Drapery and Lace, Rose-Water, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water Bottles for the above, Perfumery, consisting of Scents, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, and richly perfumed Soaps, Best Lewis Crown Sherry (to be sold in small lots), French Wall papers of sizes, patterns, Sundries, real Bohemian Flower Vases, Table Ornaments in endless variety, Newman's assorted Water Colours in cakes, Prepared Canvas, Sable Hair Brushes, Drawing Pencils, Steel Pens, Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, Electroplated Cruets, Pickle Forks, and Pickle Frames, Decanters, splendid assortment of French Moderator Lamps, [illegible] Clocks, &c., Shop Furniture, consisting of a large Blackwood Centre-piece with glass cases, besides other show cases and glass Cupboards, Chiffonier, Shelves, Round Tables, Chairs, and one Oblong Table with one entire piece of black Marble. (All the above afford an excellent opportunity for those who are about to start in business.)

No catalogues, and the property will be on view two days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " Madapollams.
800 " Jaconets.
500 " T. Cloth.
4 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 " T. Red Shawls.
6 " T. Red Hoodnies.
24 Hhds. Rangoon Earth Oil.
160 Barrels Salt.
12 Pieces Superior Woolen Cloths.
20 " Superior Twill Flannel of various colours.
3 Cases White Bookfold Shirtings.

An Invoice of 47 cases Fresh Oilmanstores and Provisions from J. T. Morton, London, consisting of Salmon, Lobsters, Herrings, Oysters, Herrings a la Sardines, Essence Beef, Red Herrings, Preserved Sausages, Ox Tongues, Soups and Bouilli, Hotch Potch, Oxtail Soup, Pork Pies, Potted Meats, Carrots, Mock Turtle Soup, Boiled Beef, à la mode Beef, Irish Stew, Mutton and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, Roasted Duck, Veal and Vegetables, Turnips, Oatmeal, Asparagus, Green Peas, Chocolate, Biscuits of several sorts, Yellow Bar Soap, Table Salt, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Raspberry Vinegar, White Wines, do. Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Mustard, Jams, Tart Fruits, Prunes, Mixed Peel, Muscatels, Almonds and Raisins, Currants, Lozenges and Confections of sorts, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Chillies, Vinegar, Essence of Coffee, Figs, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Mince Meat, Red and Black Currant Jelly, &c.

On account of Jewan Govindjee:—
479 Pairs Longcloth Dhooties, three striped Red Bordered.
On account of Fazel Hajee Ellias:—
F H A 1 Case Silk Alpaca.

AT 2 P. M.
If not previously disposed of by private sale.
Riding Horses.

A flea bitten grey riding Horse, high caste, about 14-3 high, very strong, quiet and willing, a capital charger.
A ditto ditto bay, do., do.
A light Circular Brougham in good condition together with a Grey Arab Horse 14-2 high, about 4 years old, and a set of nearly new Harness.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Transit Theodolite by "Street," in capital order and *strongly recommended*—fitted in case with leather travelling cover, with stand complete, cheap.
A ditto ditto by "Elliott."
A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.
A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.
A Dumpy level complete with Stand, by Troughton and Son.
Ditto by Elliott Brothers.
Bombay, 27th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 pieces Grey Jaconets.
300 " T. Cloths.
700 " Grey Shirtings.
300 " Chaderpots.
700 " Madapollams.
300 " Jaconets.
1 Case Colored [illegible].
1 " Wallshades with Brackets.
2 " Assorted Buttons and Studs.
3 " Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
4 " Blocking.
10 " Assorted Beads.
Forbes Street, 29th January 1866.
An assortment of Marble Vases in great variety.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
7 " Grey Phoolics.
5 " Do. 40 inches.
10 " Do. 45 "
5 " Do. Moogasady.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

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